offered to be sailed for under the sail- of the Chicago Yacht Club, subject to tions on file with the Secretary of the

izes will be paid and delivered at the ting of the club.
mmodore invited the following yachts art in the regatta of July 8: Schooners untress, Viking; sloops Wasp, Cora, H. ul Vivo, Nameless, Ariel, Mischief, Pearl, Neil, Goodenough, Mamie, and Ram- Kenosha, Larsen's yacht Garfield, Mary

l gentlemen of the Chicago Club pre- he Yacht Club with a silver prize cup t $800. Mr. Francis Morgan, of the Chi- b, made the presentation speech, and ore Griswold returned the thanks of the

p stands about eighteen inches high. It mented on the sides with anchors in silver, and a yacht under full sail is d on the front. The sides and top of the further ornamented with appropriate

reasurer's report showed a balance on late of $375.
ting of the first Chicago Yacht Club was d by the artist, Mr. Torgett, and thanks or the gift. The club also extended o the givers of the silver cup.
llowing new members were elected: J. r, A. L. Adams, W. F. Blair, John R. A. J. Cassidy, G. A. Claussenius, W. B. R. Colvin, C. R. Cummings, H. D. N. K. Fairbank, John Hannah, C. G. T. Howe, S. Johnston, S. M. Jones, jr., W. S. Keith, W. F. Leland, J. T. Lester, rsh, W. McCormick, G. W. Montgomery, on, H. W. Roesen, G. N. Stiles.
urday the club take a cruise to Milwau- r command of Commodore Griswold. ointed W. Biancard flag-officer. Ad-

SHORT-HORNS.

Day of the Kentucky Summer —No Improvement in the Condi- of the Cattle—A Rather Poor ing for Kentucky Blue Grass.

ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GTON, Ky., June 27.—The third day e of Short-Horn sales took place near ove, Clark County. The attendance was t the prices were only medium. The were from the flerds of R. H. Prewitt Cunningham, and the condition of the attle was very poor, and those of the omewhat better. Bad color here pre- ed, but in some cases were reds and hich brought the best prices. The fol- s a list of the better class of animals

Rose of Edgewood, red and white, Jan. 8, 1879 (Rose of Sharon); to W. T. Lee Summer Mac, $160.
2d Rose of Edgewood, red and white, March 25, 1881 (Rose of Sharon); to J. Sons, Iowa, $400.
Grace Rose, roan, calved Nov. 2, 1874 Sharon); to William Muir, Muir's, Ky.,

Egira, rich roan, calved July 10, 1869 Mary); to C. C. Coleman, Chilesburg,

Egira 5th, roan, calved March 29, 1880 Mary); to C. S. Thomas, Bourbon Coun-

Egira 6th, red, calved April 15, 1881 Mary); to C. S. Thomas, $250.
Imp. Rose of Sidon, red, calved Jan. 3, e of Tyro); to Rigdon Huston & Son, ville, Ill., $195.
Victoria of Dunreath, red, calved Sept. Victoria 20th); to T. J. Goff, Winchester,

Vesta, red, calved April 27, 1870 (Victo- to Hanson Bros., Winchester, $150.
Alice K., red and white, calved Dec. 5, ephine); to N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.,

Airdress 2d, roan, calved Oct. 10, 1880 ie); to N. P. Clark, $210.
Daisy of Dunreath, red, calved Sept. Desdemona); to L. Drane, Cynthiana,

Miss Byron, red and white, calved Nov. (Young Mary); to W. McKinney, Pine Ky., $190.
Nell Byron, roan, calved March 27, 1877 Mary); to H. S. Reed, Cincinnati, O.,

Boston Belle, roan, calved Feb. 6, 1878 Phyllis); to Huston & Son, Illinois, $155.
Ruth's Bloom 3d, roan, calved July 15, hase Phyllis); to N. P. Clark, $165.
Ruth's Bloom 4th, red, calved Sept. 14, ung Phyllis); to J. Barr & Son, Iowa,

Ella Byron, roan, calved Sept. 8, 1879 Mary); to W. C. Van Meter, Winchester,

Lillie Byron, roan, calved Jan. 17, 1881 Mary); to W. T. Hearne, $100.
Amelia Belle, red and white, calved 1879 (Young Mary); to James Corn, son, Va., $120.
Madison Belle, red and white, calved May 15, 1878 Mary); to Huston & Son, Illinois, $170.
2d Mazurka of Clinton, roan, calved 1880 (Mazurka); to W. H. Garner, Win- Ky., $440.
Nannie Leafland, red, with white, May 12, 1875 (Young Mary); to J. C. Horn,

Lucretia Clay 2d, red, calved Aug. 3, dy Elizabeth); to Huston & Son, $135.
Miss Wiley of Dunreath, red and white, Aug. 25, 1879 (Miss Hudson); to T. J. Goff,

5th Rose of Sycamore, roan, calved 20, 1879 (Rose of Sharon); to S. White, or, Ont., $670.
Lady Sharon, roan, calved Nov. 10, 1881 t Sharon); to Barr & Sons, Iowa, $470.
Egira 3d, red, with white marks, calved 1879 (Young Mary); to Berry & Pickin, a, $200.
Egira 4th, red, calved March 28, 1880 Mary); to H. S. Reid, $260.
Amy Leslie, red, calved April 1, 1875 Mary); to James C. Horn, $900.
Rose of Sharon, red, calved Aug. 28, 1880 Phyllis); to Barr & Sons, $125.
Fannie Moore, roan, calved Aug. 22, p. Flora); to Huston & Son, $155.
Jennie Moore, red, calved June 21, 1877 Flora); to Huston & Son, $135.
Rosebud 4th, red, calved Feb. 21, 1881 t); to J. V. Latorrette, Skidmore, Mo.,

Rosebud, roan, calved May 16, 1873 t); to Huston & Son, $155.
Belle Renick 8th, roan, calved Aug. 22, yllis); to J. S. Latimer & Son, Abingdon,

Fourth Duke of Barrington, 8,358, red- alved Nov. 17, 1879 (Lady Barrington); to ockrell, Nashville, Tenn., $550.
Minna of Elkhill, red and white, calved 1874 (Minna); to J. Kinard, Chilesburg, 05.
Sallie Staunton, roan, calved Aug. 18, oung Mary); to N. P. Clark, $130.
Oxford Cypress 2d, red, calved Sept. 28, p. Cypress); to W. A. Harris, Lawrence, 410.
Oxford Cypress 3d, red, calved Aug. 4, p. Cypress); to James C. Horn, $225.
Nannie Stanhope 4th, red, calved Jan. (Rosemary); to J. V. Latorrette, $100.
Mary of Dunreath, red, calved July 14, oung Mary); to George Harding, Wauke- ls., $150.
Marquis of Barrington, 6,824, red and calved Aug. 31, 1876 (Barrington); to Wil- rish, Pine Grove, Ky., $235.
ale aggregated $10,645.

URPRISED TEA PARTY.

t of the Manager of the Importers' Company for Running a Lot-

ng the past two weeks the newspapers ontained glowing advertisements of the won—diamonds, watches, rings, money, y numerous patrons of the Importers' mpany of New York, which has opened three branch houses in this city. Its suc- whether more apparent than real is not , seems to have aroused the envy of rival ses not engaged in the gift enterprise.
Yesterday afternoon warrants were out against R. F. Pickett, the manager of ecent here, on the charge of violating the code with reference to lotteries. One complainants is J. O. Clark, an employe a establishment at 172 State street. Mr. s R. P. Saunders, whom the Directory de- as a notion dealer on West Madison street. e went was taken to the armory, where he ail in the sum of $500 to appear for exami- r examination. Mr. Andrew Callaghan, w-book publisher, went his bail. Mr. f says that the company never establishes ch in any State without first consulting gal gentlemen as to the law in the pre- nd if the legal lights report unfavorably nch is not established. The case will up before Justice Wallace this morning. is connection it is proper to state that the last three or four days numerous ints have been made at this office to the that the tea and coffee sold by the la- s' company is not what it is represented and that much of the jewelry is of the known as "Attieboro'," and is usually by the bushel. A custom of the establish- is to allow purchasers dissatisfied with prizes" to try it again on the payment of ditional half dollar. This is after all, of the old "wheel of fortune" sold e years ago, and which is occasionally even now by the "Cheap Johns" at fairs.

RS. EMMA MALLOY VINDICATED.

pecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASH. Ind., June 28.—The Malloy and amuth scandal, which has been the theme versation here since an account of it ap- d in the daily papers, was settled tonight mmittee composed of the best citizens of h. Following is the report of the commit- We, the undersigned, members of the mittee to inquire into the truth or falsity of n rumors militating against the character s. Emma Maloy in the Wohlgamuth-Malloy al case, after a careful and patient hearing the evidence relating thereto, render the t. It is not guilty." It is signed by C. W. nson, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Smith, the Rev. B. s Little, the Rev. Ira J. Chase, the Rev. C. nen, the Rev. W. Carpenter, D. Thompson hers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Another Great Day's Racing.

THIRD DAY OF THE RACES AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

Five First-Class Contests To-Day.

FIRST RACE—Purse $350. 1 1-8 Miles. Madame Rowett, Trickum, Metropolis, George Hakes, John Davis, Clarissima, Botherem, Pope Leo.

SECOND RACE—"The Illinois Oaks." 1 1-2 Miles. Belle of Runnymede, Pinafore, Katie Creel, Pearl Jennings, Lizzie McWhistler, Duchess of Norfolk.

THIRD RACE—"The Merchants' Stake." 1 1-4 Miles. Blazes, Intrinsic, Alfambra, Bootjack, Topsy, Maggie Ayer, Belle of the Highlands, Lizzie S., Checkmate, Lida Stanhope, Sunday.

FOURTH RACE—Steeplechase. $400.00. 1 3-4 Miles. Guy, Dechante, Strychnine, Suannanoe.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap. $300.00. 3-4 Mile. Jack Haverly, Little Joker, Alborak, Tom-Bowling, Colt, Bay Bee, Mary Corbett, Amo, Mamie W., Saunterer, Katie B., Athelstane, Robert M., Gano.

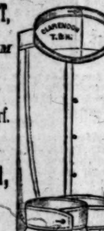
Racing Commences at 2:30 p. m.

Madison-st. Cars direct to the Gates.

Official Pools at Palmer House morning and evening.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

"THE CLARENDON" SHIRT,
With Patent Back.



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Wide End Ties in great variety.

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Exclusive Agents for Gray's Suitlars.

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Made in the most artistic manner from reliable fabrics and reasonable prices, should leave their orders at

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MEN'S FURNISHERS,
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PREPARE FOR THE FOURTH.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138 to 144 State-st.

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

Office of Chief Engineer New York, Chicago & Saint Louis Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1882.

Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of J. A. Latcha, Chief Engineer, directed to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 12, 1882, for furnishing all material and performing all labor necessary for constructing the general shops of the company at South Chicago.

Plans and specifications for said work will be on file at Room 55 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Illinois, on and after Monday, July 3, 1882.

Each proposal must contain the full name of the party or parties making the same.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. A. LATCHA,
Chief Engineer N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry.

FIRE WORKS. Positively the most reliable Works made. Boxes, $5.00 to $60.00 for family displays, delivered in the city or expressed to any point. Order now.
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Cutlery of the highest grade. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, "I.X.L." and other popular makes. All kinds of table cutlery, Rogers' single, double and triple plated knives, forks, spoons. A.G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

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LOWEST PRICES.
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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

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151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
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SEA
WILL GIVE AWAY TO THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO
$3,000 00
In Money---In Greenbacks.
WHEN? HOW? WHERE?
CARD FROM MR. SEA.

I have rented from the Chicago Base Ball Club, for the night of the Fourth of July, their Park on the Lake Front, where on that evening I shall attempt the grandest and most costly display of Fireworks ever witnessed in America; whether or no I accomplish this I will leave to the verdict of the people. The best music that money can hire will be in attendance. Tickets of admission, including reserved seats in Grand Stand and in Pavilion (to be erected) can be secured on and after to-morrow morning at my main store on State-st. No money will be received for these tickets, as the "jollification" is free to all, but to prevent the annoyance of overcrowding the Park, no more tickets will be distributed than there are seats. Seats can be secured by letter or telegram.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
S. GUY SEA.

REMEMBER, ALL THIS IS
FREE
TO RICH AND POOR ALIKE.

If you want to privately
CELEBRATE,
You can purchase Supplies at
SEA'S FOUR STORES.
ONE CENT
Buys enough Fireworks for a small celebration.
A PENNY 1 CENT COPPER
Buys the following quantities of
RELIABLE FIREWORKS
6 American Flags, 4 Extra Blue Lights,
3 Boxes Best Caps, 2 Fire-Cracker Pistols,
3 Roman Candles, 2 Fiery Grasshoppers,
2 Whirling Pin-Wheels, 2 Fiery Serpents,
2 Iron Toy Pistols, 2 Chinese Rockets,
2 Paper-Cap Pistols, Sky Rockets.
FOR ONE CENT.
Two Packages Torpedos for 1 cent.
Fire Crackers, 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c per pack at all four stores.
Cannon Crackers, 1c, 2c, and 3c each; worth 5c, 10c, and 15c,
For Three Days Only!
NOW OR NEVER.
Not at Main Store!
No Fireworks there whatever.
SOUTH SIDE, 111 RANDOLPH-ST. and 166 CLARK-ST.
NORTH SIDE—225 NORTH CLARK-ST.
WEST SIDE—727 WEST MADISON-ST.
Big signs over the door say
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L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

"BETHESDA"
Is now put up—CARBONIZED—in pints and quarts for table and bar use, and is rapidly taking the place of the various other carbonated imported (?) waters. Carbonized "Bethesda" is pure and fresh, and is just what we claim for it—the most DELICIOUS TABLE WATER in the world.
Sold by the case at very low figures. For sale bottled and in bulk by dealers everywhere.
CHAS. H. BAKER & CO.,
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Telephone Dyche's Drug-Store.

ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY.
To Pharmacists and Druggists.
RENEWAL NOTICE.—All certificates issued to Registered Pharmacists and Assistant Pharmacists expire June 30, 1882. To avoid penalties application for renewal should be sent before July 1st to the undersigned, inclosing P.-O. Order for annual dues, payable to order of Charles W. Day, Sec'y Ill. Board of Pharmacy, Springfield, Ill.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.
"Its purity offers the best security against the dangers which in rural districts, as in towns and cities, are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters there."
London Medical Record.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS
Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WASHINGTON.

Nothing Bothering the Assassin "Except That Awful Fact."

"That Awful Fact" Is the Fact that Men Hang for Murder.

The Ravings of the Scoviles as Horrible as Any Feature of the Tragedy.

An Extraordinary Irish Resolution Adopted by the House of Representatives.

Grant's Man Robeson Gets a Terrible Scoring from Whitthorne, of Tennessee.

Controller Knox Bitterly Attacked by Senator Beck—A Spendthrift Senate.

THE ASSASIN.

HE DOES NOT SNORE SOUNDLY, AS HE DID WHEN HE WAS BEATING HIS BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Visitors were at the jail early this morning, but few of them gained admission. The Warden has issued the strictest orders that no one shall be allowed to enter in his absence without written authority from him, and few obtain that. The death-watch at the door of his cell last night was Mr. Woodward. He says: "Guiteau went to bed last night about 9 o'clock, and was soon asleep, but it did not seem a healthful sleep. The movements of his body did not indicate quiet rest. He didn't snore, and he used to snore loudly when he slept. The doctors say that he does not snore because his mind is disturbed, and I suppose that is so. I have.

OFTEN NOTICED THIS IN CONDEMNED MEN. But he surely slept, and many well men would call it good sleep. Few healthy men could have slept so well in that cell these hot nights. I guess most people would call that good sleep for a man who can easily count the hours when his neck will be broken." At all events, upon waking, Guiteau did not seem like one who was growing weak from loss of sleep. He took a hearty breakfast, which Bohanon, the colored cook, prepared for him. The breakfast consisted of omelet, fried potatoes, beefsteak (half a pound), four slices of toast, and coffee. It was

NOT A VERY LIGHT BREAKFAST

for a man who will be hanged on Friday. After reading a short time, Guiteau took his hour's walk, between 9 and 10 o'clock, walking with a rather faster gait than usual, and kept it up until the expiration of the hour, when Mr. T. T. Johnson, who relieved Mr. Woodward as the death-watch, placed him behind the bars of the cell (No. 5) where he spends the day.

THE OTHER MURDERER

on the same tier, Charles Shaw, under sentence for the murder of his sister, Susan Ann Carter, to be executed on July 18 next, was then allowed his walk. Deputy-Warden Russ was in charge at the jail this morning, and permitted a few connected with the press to enter. According to him Guiteau has become quite reconciled to his fate. "There has been a great change in Guiteau," he said, "during the past twenty-four hours. He has disappointed me, and I think he will disappoint people generally. I had an idea that he would go to the scaffold in the same spirit of bravado and hatefulness which he showed on the trial,

CURSING EVERYBODY,

declaring his inspiration, and generally making trouble, but it looks now as if he had made up his mind to die with quiet dignity. He will probably make a short prayer, and die in silence. He has become thoroughly reconciled to the idea of death, and does not expect pardon or reprieve, and actually seems happy. I never saw a man sleep more soundly than he did last night. He scarcely turned over, and he ate a hearty breakfast, and seemed cheerful and quiet." Deputy Russ, it seems, thought Guiteau slept more peacefully than the death-watch did.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the last event are practically completed. The scaffold has been erected in the northeast corridor of the jail, an apartment sixteen by 115 feet, and of the whole hight of the jail, about eighty feet. The scaffold occupies the extreme northeast portion. It is a substantial Georgia-pine structure, painted a pale green. The platform is reached by an ascent of fifteen steps, and is large enough to admit the presence of the prisoner and perhaps six or eight persons. The drop is so arranged as to show the body to the persons in the corridor. Several of the cells open on the platform, but these will be vacated at the time of execution. The rope runs through a covered trough into one of the cells, and here, hidden from sight, will be

THE HANGMAN

ready to cut the rope at the signal from the Warden, who will be on the platform. The corridor would accommodate perhaps 200 persons. The design, however, is to have the execution strictly private. The orders for admission will be restricted to the limitations of the statutes, the jail officers only allowing themselves any latitude of construction in the case of the newspapers, and the newspaper-men will come in accordance with the law as Marshal's aids.

THE SCAFFOLD

could be seen from the outside through a number of windows, but these will be shaded, so that no opportunity will thus be afforded either for outside observation or for Guiteau as he mounts the steps to take a last view of the landscape. The prisoner is confined in one of the "condemned cells," his only neighbor being a negro named Shaw, who is sentenced to be hanged next July for the murder of his sister. Shaw despises Guiteau, will not walk in the corridor with him, and calls him "Old Inspiration." The corridor is closed to view by a wooden door, but it was loosely closed. The death-watch could be seen pacing the vacant space within or sitting before the gate, and once or twice a glimpse of

THE ASSASIN'S PALE FACE

was had. Guiteau's cell has been changed within a day or two, as its location had become generally known, and it was thought best to put him elsewhere. As seen from the rear it is marked by wooden shutters opening into the east corridor. When to execution he will be obliged to walk across the main hall of the rotunda, a large open space, and then the whole length of the northeast corridor facing the scaffold, a walk which would try any man's nerve. From the cell-door to the scaffold is about 200 feet. About the jail there is

AN EVIDENT AIR OF ANXIETY

in the coming legal tragedy. The inmates, so far as they have opportunity, observe the visitors, and show curiosity in the proceedings. The jail is visited by little squads of people on one pretext or another, and, so far as they are allowed permission to enter, they have examined the premises and taken away relics. A squad of ten soldiers is still detailed to assist the officers in maintaining order and preserving public property. No danger is apprehended, however, or an attempt at violence, though a strict watch is kept at night by sentries to prevent any such attempts as those of Mason and Jones. There have been

TWO OR THREE SUSPICIOUS PERSONS

from time to time skulking around the jail, but no evidence has been found of a conspiracy to defeat the orderly process of the law. The jail is very neat, and apparently well-kept and secure. The telegraphic facilities will be admirable. The Western Union Company are now putting up eight wires to connect with the jail. Each of the Press Associations will have a special wire, and the others will be used by the large number of correspondents resident here, and those who are flocking into the city in great numbers from every direction.

REED'S INTERVIEW WITH GUITEAU.

Charles B. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, and Dr. Hicks, his attending clergyman, arrived at the jail today at half-past 1 o'clock. Black Joe had just removed the dinner dishes, and Guiteau was in good spirits to receive his legal and spiritual advisers. This is the first time that Reed had seen Guiteau since last Thursday, when the last attempt to obtain a respit from the President was being arranged. After a little delay at the outer gates, the two gentlemen were shown to the inner corridor, where Guiteau's cell is located. Guiteau seemed to be very glad to see them, especially Reed, whom he had not seen for more than a week.

REED, IN RELATING THE INTERVIEW,

said: "I did not say much at first. The interview was very painful to me, as I supposed it would be the last time that I should see him. After a few moments Guiteau said: 'Why are you so sad? I am on my way to glory, and I wish you and all other good men were going with me.' I asked him, 'Have you no fear for next Friday?' He answered, "None whatever. Why should I? I am condemned for doing what God commanded me to do, and I can suffer on the gallows for obeying His will as well as He Son did on the cross.' I asked him: 'Do you in any way repent? Are you not sorry for what you did?' Guiteau answered promptly: 'Not in the slightest?' 'Did you sleep well last night?' I asked. 'Yes,' said Guiteau, 'I had a very good night's sleep indeed—better rest than I have had for a long time. I ate a hearty breakfast, and I am quite ready to go.' Of course I said to Guiteau,

WE ALL DIE SOME TIME,

sooner or later, and if you honestly believe that you acted by God's command in putting the President to death, death will have no terrors for you.' Guiteau answered: 'I cannot suffer, because God will save me from all pain.' He then said to me," continued Mr. Reed, "that he wanted me to make his will. I asked him 'Why do you want to make a will? What have you got to devise to anybody?' 'I want,' said Guiteau, 'to have Dr. Hicks take charge of my body and do with it whatever I may request him to do, but it is

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY MERCENARY PURPOSE,

and I want him also to have the copyright of my book, "Truth," and shall ask him to write my life, and use the proceeds as he may think proper.' I told him," said Reed, "that I would go to the jail tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and would bring with me some sort of a paper that would accomplish what he wanted. Then I rose to leave, when Guiteau, interrupting me, said: 'I want to write something on the scaffold, and tell the world how much gratitude I have to you for all that you have done for me. You have done for me all that man could do. If I had had you at the beginning of the case, I should not have been where I am now.' I asked him again," said Reed, "as I was about leaving, 'Have you any expectation or hope that any reprieve will be granted you by the President?' Guiteau replied, with entire calmness, and evidently without any reserved hope of any sort, 'No, none whatever,' and he added

'HAVE YOU?'

I answered: 'I do not think that there is any hope for you whatever.' Guiteau then, as I turned to go away, said: 'Don't look so broken-hearted about it. You have done everything that can be done. You have no reason to feel bad,' and I left him," said Mr. Reed, "with the promise that I would come to-morrow."

The correspondent—Do you really intend, Mr. Reed, to draft a will for Guiteau, go through the formality of witnesses, and of probate, and of an inventory, and a report, to make expense, at least, for the Government?

Mr. Reed—No, I do not intend to do that. I did not tell him that I would prepare the will. I told him that I would bring with me a paper that would accomplish what he wanted. That can be done, so far as the body is concerned, by a simple letter to the Warden, asking him to deliver the body to Dr. Hicks, to be disposed of at his discretion. The Warden would ask for no other authority than that, and as for the copyright of his book (which is the only thing the man has on earth except the clothes that are on him, and they are not many), he can transfer it by a simple assignment, and I shall draft no will.

MRS. SCOVILLE.

The correspondent—Is it a fact that Mrs. Scoville is going to stand on Friday beside her brother on that dreadful scaffold and witness his execution?

Mr. Reed—It will not be a fact if Dr. Hicks and I can help it. Why, it is a monstrous thing to think of! Such a scene would drive any absolutely sane woman crazy. Few women with an even-balanced mind could stand upon the scaffold and see their brother hanged, and you know many think that her mind is out of balance now. She has the right to go, if she insists upon it, but I shall see her, and entreat her not to do it. Dr. Hicks will do the same, but her brother John says that he thinks she means to go.

The Correspondent—And does John intend to go himself? That would not be much better than to have his sister stand there.

Mr. Reed—I do not know what the result will be, but

I HEARD JOHN SAY TODAY

that he intended to stand by his brother to the last.

The Correspondent—Do you think that Guiteau will maintain to the end the courage which he now seems to have?

Mr. Reed—From what I have seen of him I shall be very much surprised if he breaks down.

GUITEAU'S CURSES.

Guiteau's moods are not all peacefulness. His guard reports that on Monday night he became very much excited and denounced in violent terms, which his clergyman would not have approved, the President and every one connected with the prosecution. Among other things, he said. "Arthur will go to hell. The Cabinet will go to hell. Judge Brady will go to hell. The Supreme Court of the District will go to hell. Gen. Crocker will go to hell," and, turning to his death-watch, he said: "And you, too, will go to hell!" each time emphasizing the word hell with a knock on the table. This afternoon, shortly after he had taken his dinner and before Mr. Reed called, as Deputy Russ was passing his cell, he snarled out: "If you have anything to do with my hanging you will be damned. You will have to take the responsibility!"

After Mr. Reed left, Dr. Hicks remained with Guiteau and conducted religious service. To Mr. Hicks' inquiry whether Guiteau felt easy as to his soul, he replied: "Oh, yes. I have emptied everything out of my mind

EXCEPT THAT AWFUL FACT

that I will have to go on Friday." The latest recruit in behalf of Guiteau's insanity is Dr. Mary Walker, who appeared at the White House this afternoon seeking an interview with the President to convince him that Guiteau should be pardoned. Dr. Beard, of New York, the specialist in insanity cases, who has recently taken such an interest in Guiteau's case, makes the following prediction as to the manner of his death: "Guiteau is not specially heroic nor specially timid. He does not wish to be hanged, but is willing to be hanged, if necessary, if to go to the scaffold as he would to the breakfast-table. If he must die he would die dramatically, picturesquely, publicly, with the same attention as to the adjustment of the rope and the arrangements for the agents of the press; with insane attention to the main and only issue—the deprivation of life—and with an insane speech on his lips." The Rev. Dr. Hicks said today that his knowledge of Guiteau led him to sustain Dr. Beard's prediction. It has not yet been determined what time

THE DROP

for the execution of Guiteau will be sprung. The question depends somewhat on the condition of the prisoner and his nerves. The hour set is between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the custom has been to take the intermediate hour as the time for calling on the prisoner to prepare for the walk to the scaffold, and, usually, the death warrant is read, the march made to the scaffold, the services concluded, and the trap sprung, so that at the half-hour the culprit is either hanging dead or in his death struggles. This is done as a matter of precaution, so that, in case of the breaking of a rope or other mishap, there would be ample time to rig another rope. In this case it is not known whether the prisoner will make any extended remarks, but it is quite certain that he has prepared some remarks which he will deliver. Should the exercises be long the prisoner will be called at 12 or 12:30 o'clock, so that the drop will fall before half-past 1 o'clock.

MRS. SCOVILLE IS RATHER BREEZY

in her denunciation of her husband, and seems to take as great an interest in that subject as she does in her wild project in hoping to rescue her condemned brother. Speaking of her troubles during the trial and since, she says: "There is a vast amount of chivalry among men which only requires an occasion to bring it out. No man, except my husband, has ever treated me through all this dreadful trouble but as a man might treat his mother or his sister. From the first I have been determined that not one thing should be left undone for my poor, crazy brother that a sister's love could devise. In pursuit of this object I have been obliged to ask and receive many favors from both men and women, and

I DESIRE PUBLICLY TO THANK

all who have rendered me assistance. I have had to contend with more in my own family than from any other source, but I would not be prevented from doing all that I could do up to the last moment. I have been hindered and partially prevented, but not altogether. If I had not been prevented a few years ago from putting him in an insane asylum this dreadful thing would never have happened. Had my husband allowed me my way during the summer of the assassination, even through the trial, the result to the President, the result to my brother might, and I shall always believe would, have been different. He says now that

THE CASE RUINED HIM,

and that he did it for love of me. I say—and people who know say—our children will say—that he had ruined himself long before the Guiteau case commenced; and, as for the case, he ruined the case, not the case him. As for love of me, the only way I could induce him to touch it was by holding up to his view what it might do for him—the possible gain and renown. I made a great mistake. I risked my brother's life to help my husband to get up again when he was down. I fear I have lost my brother's life. I certainly have lost my husband, or at least he has lost me."

A RAINY MORNING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Guiteau today said: "My mind is free from all worldly affairs, and I am ready to go. I have no enmity now against any one. The matter is now between the President's conscience and his God. I hope that Friday there will be no bungling, and that Gen. Crocker will do his work well. The prolongation of my life now will not contribute to my happiness, although it would be for the good of the American people." After some conversation upon religious topics they—Dr. Hicks and the condemned man—knelt together and prayed, the latter being apparently more sincere and devout than at any previous time. As Dr. Hicks was leaving the cell Guiteau said: "I am counting the hours till I shall be released. I have no fear of punishment hereafter, for I feel that the act of which I have been convicted was God's act; that I was God's man, and that I shall be welcomed to Paradise." When Guiteau arose at 6 this morning

THE RAIN WAS FALLING HEAVILY,

and before dressing he spent some time looking thoughtfully out through the window of his cell at the storm. He then dressed, ate a hearty breakfast, read for a while, took his customary walk in the corridor, and was again locked in his cell. Soon after 9 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Hicks, Reed, and John W. Guiteau paid the prisoner a visit, and were cordially received. Reed and Dr. Hicks came out of the cell after a brief conversation, leaving the brothers together. They had a long talk about their boyhood and events of years long gone, and it is said the prisoner, in speaking of his mother, showed much emotion. About 2 o'clock Dr. Hicks reëntered the cell, and held long religious services, in which the prisoner took part with apparent fervor. The scaffold is in complete readiness. The rope was tested today with a weight of 250 pounds. The death warrant will probably be read about 1 o'clock Friday.

SCOVILLE CRAZY.

Extracts from letters of Scoville to John W. Guiteau and his wife are made public. In a letter to the latter he says: "You have proved yourself even more ungrateful, more heartless, more utterly depraved than either of your brothers, and that is saying a great deal. I am going vigorously to attack the three Guiteaus, and those that are not hung will wish they had been. Your infernal brother at Washington and New York shall not escape, and neither have any quarter. They shall go down with yourself and Bolin, and Harper, Johnson, and Early. I have the lightning shafts nearly ready to strike, and no power shall stay my hand. I have asked, begged, entreated for my wife. They have defrauded me of her, ruined her, and mock at my calamity. They shall see what an outraged man can do."

MRS. SCOVILLE TO ARTHUR.

Dr. Hicks handed the President today a long letter from Mrs. Scoville. She says:

"Because a crazy man makes a crazy claim that the President is his friend, thereby throwing possible suspicion, in the minds of the ignorant class, upon the President himself, shall the honored President of these United States, the Chief Magistrate of a great free people, even though raised to that place by the terrible calamity, brought about in the inscrutable wisdom of God by the hand of an irresponsible lunatic, refuse to stand boldly up for justice and mercy? It is not so much my brother's life for which I plead as for justice. All men know he was and is a lunatic. All men know, and none better than those who tried him, that he did not get a fair, unprejudiced trial. How could he, with all the pressure that was brought to bear from every source upon everybody? Even Judge Porter said, immediately after his wonderful cross-examination of this wonderful witness: 'The man is as crazy as a loon; I never examined such a witness. I could not mix him up a particle, his delusion is so strong.' He said this to M. B. Prescott, editor and publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, who will give his deposition or make affidavit to the fact. 'May the Lord of Hosts strengthen the heart of the President of the United States to do right and extend mercy where mercy is justice.'"

IN A LETTER TO JOHN W. GUITEAU,

dated Chicago, April 30, Scoville says:

"I give you and her [Mrs. Scoville] both notice that I shall do no business until I get this matter done. Fanny had to degrade herself to go to Johnson's office and ask for an order to get her own mattress, loaned her mother to make a comfortable bed while there. I would not go, for if I had there would have been a scene, and a bulldog pistol in it."

IN VIEW OF THE THREATENING CHARACTER of the letters, it is John W. Guiteau's intention to have Scoville arrested, upon his arrival in Washington he is expected Tuesday, and bound over to keep the peace. He says the man who writes letters which directly threaten murder, and who apparently more insane than the man whom he recently defended, should be put under such restraint as may be necessary to prevent him from injuring his wife, himself, or others.

LETTER FROM GUITEAU TO PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The following remarkable letter was addressed by the assasin to the President on the 19th inst.:

"Mr. Reed has just informed me that Justice Bradley has denied my application for a habeas corpus. I am somewhat surprised, as it would seem to be contrary to law. Before Mr. Reed came I had just finished a long talk with our mutual and very dear friend, the Rev. Dr. Hicks. I desire him to express to you my views and feelings as to my position. I am entitled to a full pardon, but I am willing to wait for the public to be educated up to my views and feelings in the matter. I have concluded to acquiesce in Mr. Reed's suggestion that you respit me until January, so that the case can be heard by the Supreme Court in full bench. I understand public opinion is changing in my favor, and by January it may be still further changed so as to my inspiration. I am willing to die for my inspiration, but it will make terrible reckoning for you and this Nation. I made you, and saved the American people great trouble, and the least you can do is to let me go; but I appreciate your delicate position, and I am willing to stay here until January if necessary. I am God's man in this matter. This is divine. In Saturday's Star I published a poem on 'God's Ways,' to which I call your critical attention. It is true, every word, so help me God. With great respect, very sincerely and cordially, CHARLES J. GUITEAU.

"United States Jail, Washington, D. C., June 19, 1882."

THE HOUSE.

HAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN ANY RIGHTS IN GREAT BRITAIN?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The bringing in by Mr. Orth from the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning of a resolution requesting the President to send to the House any additional correspondence respecting the imprisonment of Irish-American citizens in Great Britain, and whether any proposition has been made by any American official to such imprisoned citizens to accept their release upon conditions, was the signal for another Fenian outbreak. That eminent "Irishman," William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, desired to amend the resolution, but the Speaker held that he could not be recognized for that purpose. Robinson at once became very obstreperous, and declared that this was another attempt to stifle American sentiment on this question. The Speaker was finally compelled to send the Sergeant-at-Arms to reduce Mr. Robinson to a reasonable degree of order. After the resolution had been explained the floor was yielded to

ROBINSON,

who asked for fifteen minutes to discuss the resolution. The Speaker remarked that only seven minutes remained. Mr. Robinson then gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the impeachment of Minister Lowell. He declared that he scorned the seven minutes flung at him here to plead for

to account. The Senator from Vermont (Morrill) and his friends

MIGHT SAVE THE OFFICIAL

from the consequences of a failure to perform his duty, but they could not prevent his exposure.

After voting down Mr. Beck's motion—16 to 37—the Senate refused to concur in the action of the House, and referred the differences between the two Houses to Messrs. Allison, Morrill, and Beck as conferees.

Messrs. Morrill, Ferry, and Morgan were constituted conferees on the Japanese Indemnity bill.

The House Revenue bill was received and referred, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Plumb repealing the 25 per cent import duty on sugar under the law of 1877, and restoring the duty which prevailed prior to that year; and by Mr. Beck, reducing the tariff duty on Bessemer steel-rails from $28 to $14 per ton.

The Senate, having disposed of all but eighteen pages of the Legislative Appropriation bill, then adjourned.

THE SENATE BILL

reported today authorizing the constructing a number of vessels of war for the navy appropriates $10,000,000 for the purpose. The bill provides for the construction of six open-hearth steel cruisers, two of them to be of not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement, and to be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon, of not less than eight-inch calibre, and twenty-one breech-loading cannon of not less than six-inch calibre; the remaining four to be not less than 4,300 nor more than 4,700 tons displacement, and to be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon of not less than eight-inch calibre, and fifteen breech-loading rifled cannon of not less than six-inch calibre. The bill also authorizes the construction of one steel ram of not more than 2,000 tons displacement, four steam cruising boats, and four steam harbor torpedo-boats. It further provides that the steel used in the construction shall be of domestic manufacture, and that one-half the number of vessels, including engines and boilers, shall be built in the navy-yards of the United States, and that the others shall be built in whole or part by contract.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE,

in a communication to the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads takes decided ground against a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents. He is still of opinion, however, that postage on newspapers should be abolished.

SARAH E. EDWARDS

has been nominated for Postmaster at Shawneetown, Ill.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

reported favorably the House bill appropriating $100 to pay for the horse ridden to death by Mrs. Mary Bullard, of Iowa, in August, 1861, in obtaining aid to rescue captured Union soldiers, near Rina, Mo.

STAR ROUTES.

THE TRIAL YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—In the star-route trial another Peck route was taken up, and a large batch of petitions for increase and expedition, indorsed by members of Congress and other prominent persons, with other documents, were presented.

Route 38,134, from Pueblo, Colo., to Rosita, let to John R. Minor, one trip per week, schedule fifteen hours, was then taken up. It was originally let at $388 per annum. The compensation was raised by expedition and increased trips to $7,348.

After presentation of the usual documentary evidence, Bliss read a letter from M. N. Myrulle, contractor on another route, to Gen. Brady, warning him that the movement toward expedition and increase on this route had been instituted by contractors solely for the purpose of securing increased pay. He declares Pueblo is already supplied with a daily mail by another route, and that the proposed expedition is unnecessary. Petitions largely signed and indorsed by State Senators, the Chief Justice, and other public officers, strongly press the request for increase and expedition. Bliss was interrogated while reading them by the Court, who said it was not necessary for the prosecution to present these papers.

Wilson believed the papers should come in now. He wanted to use them to upset that letter from contractor Myrule.

The Court—Well, that is the only piece of evidence the other side has introduced so far.

Wilson—I want to knock that piece of straw in the head. O I see do it in just a few minutes.

The Court—You need not do it now.

Totten—Why can't we get at that unlawful combination charged in the indictment?

The Court—I think

WE MIGHT HAVE GOT AT THAT BEFORE

if the Government had not introduced so much matter on the other side. I recognize the fact that they have been doing so from a strict sense of fairness, but I believe it to be better for each side to make the most of their own case. It is my opinion that when we impaneled the jury and began this case and if this kind of policy is pursued I can see no end of it inside of three months.

Crandeal said the Court should dismiss the case at once.

Judge Wylie replied that the Court could not dismiss a case so long as the prosecution continued to give evidence. The prosecution had charged that false papers and petitions had been used to defraud the Government. In order to sustain this charge they must produce the false papers, but there was no necessity for them to be in the trial. The question should be left to the defense. His object was to get as clear and fine a view of the scheme of the prosecution as possible.

Totten—I have not been able to find it with a microscope.

The Court (dryly)—Oh, you may have a defect in your vision.

The Court brought the long argument on this point to a close by remarking that if it should appear after all the evidence had been presented on their side by the Government that the charges made in the indictment had not been sustained upon the proof he was sure the prosecution the Court would not hesitate to dismiss the case.

In the other event the defense could put in their evidence and let the jury decide the matter.

AFTER RECESS

Bliss read a letter from the Postmaster at Greenwood, Colo., to Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, recommending the discontinuance of the route from Pueblo to Rosita, for the reason that sufficient service was secured through other routes. This letter was dated March 17, 1879, and on July following the order for expedition and increase was made.

James Goode, postmaster at Rosita, testified concerning the route, time of arrival, and departure, course followed, etc.

A debate of length arose on an attempt by Wilson to introduce a petition addressed to petitions concerning this route. His right to do this was finally sustained, and the witness identified a number of signatures affixed to the petitions.

Wilson asked permission from the Court to read them to the jury.

The prosecution objected, but the Court said, inasmuch as the witness had been placed on the stand for the purpose of showing that the extra service was necessary, the defense had a right to prove the contrary proposition by the petitions which he had signed.

A number of petitions were then read. They are of the same general character as those already introduced in connection with other routes, and are indorsed by Senator Teller, Representative Belford, and others.

Adjourned.

SUIT IN EQUITY.

Charles H. French has filed a suit in equity against John W. Dorsey, John R. Miner, and Harvey M. Vaile for discovery and account. The suit arises out of some star-route mail contracts.

THE VOTERS,

AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS, IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The following statement from the Census Office shows the number of males of 21 years of age and over in the United States, and in each State and Territory, classified as native white, foreign white, and colored, including Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, according to the United States census of 1880:

States and Territories.	Total.	WHITE.		Colored.
		Native.	Foreign.	
The United States.	12,870,849	8,270,518	3,077,487	1,487,544
Alabama	12,651,577	8,257,577	3,394,309	1,457,291
Arkansas	187,977	129,675	8,475	49,827
California	223,307	133,300	87,374	60,980
Colorado	60,938	45,215	26,873	1,520
Connecticut	177,291	118,747	55,019	3,525
Delaware	38,338	27,447	8,455	4,436
Florida	61,989	30,351	3,859	27,489
Georgia	321,646	172,944	5,923	143,471
Illinois	756,647	454,272	277,986	24,390
Indiana	498,437	414,253	73,446	10,739
Iowa	416,649	347,533	123,133	3,023
Kansas	205,714	201,354	33,505	10,705
Kentucky	369,221	287,302	30,217	50,642
Louisiana	216,767	81,717	27,683	107,977
Maine	187,323	164,173	22,486	664
Maryland	322,106	144,986	32,935	49,584
Massachusetts	562,648	379,059	170,640	12,950
Michigan	407,697	285,437	176,088	6,130
Minnesota	213,443	88,629	123,777	1,036
Mississippi	258,573	102,593	8,674	126,778
Missouri	641,507	396,329	111,845	33,042
Nebraska	120,042	83,3 4	44,864	844
Nevada	31,345	11,425	14,311	5,672
New Hampshire	105,138	98,730	16,111	297
New Jersey	301,284	193,456	92,369	15,079
New York	1,408,797	852,004	536,588	20,069
North Carolina	294,750	187,637	2,006	105,018
Ohio	708,357	513,482	191,269	21,706
Oregon	50,929	38,008	23,920	7,003
Pennsylvania	1,094,284	797,533	272,803	23,822
Rhode Island	75,598	47,904	27,116	1,589
South Carolina	205,789	82,910	3,990	118,889
Tennessee	350,305	241,039	9,118	99,250
Texas	394,316	192,569	55,710	76,039
Vermont	95,621	77,774	17,533	314
Virginia	384,354	198,477	7,971	178,387
West Virginia	130,161	125,569	3,303	1,294
Wisconsin	340,482	261,463	78,480	1,539
Ter. Territories	258,913	140,641	88,178	30,094

NOTES.

GEN. WARREN.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Secretary of War has under consideration the case of Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, now Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, who was relieved from the command of the Fifth Corps at the battle of Five Forks, Va., in 1865, by Gen. Sheridan. He made several efforts to have the matter investigated, but without avail until 1879, when President Hayes appointed a Court of Inquiry, with Maj.-Gen. Hancock as President. The court completed its report a few months ago, and the record of the case was submitted to Judge-Advocate-General Swaim for review. It is understood the result of the entire investigation is that there is nothing further to be done in the matter. The Court of Inquiry found Gen. Sheridan had not exceeded his authority, but that, in one or two instances, he had misjudged the conduct of Gen. Warren. While the evidence failed to justify the trial of Gen. Sheridan by court-martial, it vindicated in several particulars the course pursued by Gen. Warren in that campaign. The Judge Advocate-General is said to approve the general finding of the court. It is not a case requiring further action. The record in the case comprises over 7,000 pages of foolscap, the longest that ever passed through the Bureau of Military Justice.

DE LONG.

The special naval committee appointed to consider the feasibility of removing the remains of Lieut. De Long and comrades to the United States has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood the committee regard the project inexpedient, but make no recommendation. Danenhower's plan for the removal of the remains involves the expenditure of about $200,000.

BLAINE'S FRIENDS

say the insolent remarks of the President of Chili in his annual address is a final proof of the wisdom of his policy, if carried out, and the pusillanimity of his successor.

CONKLING

arrived quietly in the city late last night, and at noon today called on the President. He sent his name in to the President, and was met cordially by him at the door of the Cabinet-room and led to his office, where they were closeted a long time in company with several gentlemen who accompanied Conkling. Conkling's visit was in the capacity of counsel for a committee of steamship-men, whom he accompanied.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER

called upon the President today in company with Secretary Chandler and Senator Morrill.

THE CABLES.

Garrett's bill chartering a cable is likely to meet with vigorous opposition unless amended to prevent pooling with other lines, and guaranteeing lower rates than those now given. The earnings of the pooled cables are said to be $5,000,000 per year.

THE CHRISTIANCY CASE.

The withdrawal of Mrs. Christiancy in the divorce case creates some surprise, though there is little doubt that the divorce will be granted Christiancy, with ample support for her.

PUBLIC BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 27.—As stated in these dispatches, more public buildings bills have been passed by this Congress so far than by any preceding Congress. Although the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of last Congress reported favorably over fifty bills of this character, only five became laws. The following tabulated statement shows the various places where public buildings will be constructed under laws passed now by this Congress, the amount appropriated for each, and the amount each will cost:

Place.	Am'nt appropriated.	Cost not to exceed
Concord, N. H.	$100,000	$ 150,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	60,000	175,000
Frankfort, Ky.	100,000	100,000
Peoria, Ill.	100,000	225,000
Denver, Colo.	100,000	300,000
Pensacola, Fla.	200,000	200,000
Jackson, Tenn.	.....	50,000
Detroit, Mich.	.....	600,000
Lynchburg, Va.	.....	100,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	.....	100,000
Quincy, Ill.	.....	175,000
Galveston, Tex.	.....	125,000
Hannibal, Mo.	.....	75,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	300,000
Rochester, N. Y.	.....	300,000
Louisville, Ky.	200,000	800,000
Columbus, O.	.....	250,000
Erie, Pa.	100,000	150,000
Total	$960,000	$3,825,000

A number of the public buildings for which no appropriation was made in bills authorizing their construction will be provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill with sufficient money to purchase sites and begin work upon them this year, so that it is probable that the amount appropriated this season on account of public buildings will amount to at least $1,500,000.

NEW ORLEANS MINT AFFAIRS.

Louisiana politicians are howling like a pack of hungry coyotes around the Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint. Davis, the present occupant, charged with various moral and financial irregularities, was investigated last fall. The Director of the Mint has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a very voluminous report, partially exonerating Davis. Folger sent him word yesterday that he could not wade through the mass of matter submitted, and would be satisfied if he would send him a short abstract. This the Director did today in substantially these words:

All the acts complained of were committed while Davis was Chief Coiner. The question to be decided is whether the present Superintendent he should be dismissed for what he did as Chief Coiner.

To a member of Congress who asked today what Folger proposed to do in the premises, the Secretary said that for the present Davis would remain where he was. It is understood that this is Kellogg's wish.

AMERICAN MEATS ABROAD.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Capt. F. H. Mason, of Cleveland, at present United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland, writes to the State Department to warn American exporters of salted and canned meats that a new and determined crusade against American meats has been opened, which threatens, unless successfully opposed, serious results. Thus far this opposition is particularly noticeable in Germany, which has hitherto not only imported American provisions largely for its own consumption, but through the ports of Bremen and Hamburg receives a great part of the meats which are consumed in Switzerland and other parts of the western Europe. It is a matter of notoriety that at some German ports imported hams incased in canvas coverings are assessed for duty as cotton goods, while canned meats are classified and taxed as hardware. Only because cotton cloths and metals bear higher rates of duty than meats, and the customs officers are enabled by that absurd classification to levy a heavier tax upon American ham and canned meats than is authorized by the present law. These practices and the hostile spirit of newspaper criticisms all point toward a rigid prohibitory policy—a policy not based upon any sanitary or other defect in American meats, but upon the general discontent of the governing classes in Europe with the American tariff, the superior cheapness of our breadstuffs and provisions, and the heavy outflow of gold which flood ingots draw from the Old World, and with the rising tide of immigration which is making such drafts upon the vital resources of the German Empire. Capt. Mason says that American exporters should continue their united and vigorous opposition to all foreign proscription, which, like that now threatened in Germany, is inspired wholly by economic motives while fighting from behind the thin mask of sanitary apprehension.

"LEAVES O' GRASS."

No Formal Injunction Was Ever Served on Osgood & Co. to Stop the Publication of Walt Whitman's Famous Poems, but a Gentle Hint by the District-Attorney Did the Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 28.—It transpired today that no formal injunction was ever served against James R. Osgood & Co. for publishing Walt Whitman's poems entitled "Leaves o' Grass." The State statutes provide how those shall be punished who import, print, publish, sell, or distribute a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, or other thing containing obscene, indecent, or impure language manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth. Under this law a complaint was made by the representative of the Society for the Prevention of Vice to the District-Attorney for Suffolk County, that Walt Whitman's poems, published by Osgood & Co., contained passages that were impure, and that the publishers of them were therefore guilty of a violation of the law. Immediately upon the complaint being made the District-Attorney courteously communicated with the publishers, stating that a complaint had been made, and they, without any further action, decided that they would not have the matter submitted to the grand jury, and turned the plates over to the author, whom they thought fully competent to protect his own interests and property.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 28.—The Hon. P. R. Rice, formerly of this place, one of the ablest jurists in the State, has purchased the *Polk County Herald*, published at Bethesda Springs, and will immediately assume editorial charge of the same. The *Herald* will be mainly devoted to the interests and development of the wonderful mineral resources of Western Arkansas, and will dabble but little in politics.

GEN. LOGAN THANKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 28.—Canby Post, G. A. R., and the citizens of this place united in a telegram today to Senator Logan, author of the bill for the establishment of an army and navy hospital here, thanking him for the interest manifested.

ARMS FOR THE DAKOTA MILITIA.

YANKTON, D. T., June 28.—Gov. Ordway today received 2,000 stand of arms for the Dakota militia. They were donated by the Government.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid.

You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

POLITICAL.

Smith and Strattan Carry Off the Prizes at Springfield.

A State Committee Selected in the Interest of "Long" Jones.

Prohibition Promptly Downed by a Large Majority—The Platform.

The Pennsylvania Democrats Fail to Nominate the Man with the Bar'l.

Narrowing of the Battle to Pattison and Hopkins—Pattison's Victory.

The Iowa Landslide—The Kansas Congressmen—The Ohio Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

SELECTING THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—The day set for the Republican State Convention opened bright and clear, and the weather continued most favorable except for the heat, which the great crowds everywhere made less easily endured than it would have been. The morning trains brought hundreds of additional delegates and visitors from all directions, and it was a task of no inconsiderable difficulty to penetrate through the Leland corridors. During the morning hours there was the usual amount of active buttonholing and wire-pulling, but the interest centered mainly in the meetings of the district delegations. By 10 o'clock the crowd had taken possession of the State-House, and the delegates from each Congressional district met in the room assigned them to select three representatives on the State Central Committee and three members of the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization, and the committee to select members of

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

at large. In most of the districts this business was dispatched expeditiously, without any interest over the positions to be filled, which had been parceled out in advance by general consent to those who desired them. In a few, however, there was something of a strife over the members of the State Central Committee, and in the First District delegation it required twenty-five ballots to settle the contest between Ab Taylor, Capt. Parker, and E. G. Keith. The strife was a bitter one, but the Second Ward and Hyde Park finally broke and went to Mr. Keith. The Third Ward and the country towns had been for him all along, and that settled it. The result seemed to destroy all of Col. Taylor's interest in the further proceedings of the convention.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT MEETING

the committeemen were chosen without difficulty. Philip Mass was named as the member of the State Central Committee, defeating John Raber for that position. A resolution was offered instructing him to vote for "Long" Jones for Chairman, and it is said there would have been 11 votes in support of the resolution with 6 against it, but it was urged that such a proceeding was unheard of, and the resolution was finally withdrawn, the matter of the Chairmanship being left to the judgment of the committeemen. In the Third District R. S. Tuthill was appointed as a member of the committee to select the State Central Committeemen-at-Large. For member of the State Central Committee the candidates were Senator Chris Mamer, Representatives W. A. Phelps, George W. Stanford, and Martin Howard. Senator Mamer came out ahead after a few ballots. Herman Benze offered a resolution declaring that it was not the province of the Republican party to

DICTATE WHAT A MAN SHOULD EAT OR DRINK,

or wherewithal he should be clothed. This occasioned considerable discussion as to the expediency of discussing such questions, and the resolution was finally referred to the member of the Committee on Resolutions to be submitted to that committee.

In the Fourth Ward everything moved along peacefully and smoothly, and the delegation easily united on John J. Healy, Clerk of the Superior Court.

The Congressional fight in the Fifth District made the meeting of that delegation a specially interesting one. Both Kane and De Kalb have candidates for Congress, and both naturally desired a majority to assist them. The other committee and every other position in sight to their neighbors. Ex-Senator Joslyn, of McHenry, who

DISAPPEARED AS A CANDIDATE

for the State Central Committeeman early this morning in the interest of Ira R. Curtis, of McHenry, took the chair. The position of member of the Committee on Permanent Organization was shoved at Mr. Chisholm, of Kane, who peremptorily declined it. The Chair ruled him out of order, whereupon Mr. Chisholm nominated Mr. Diggins, of McHenry. Chisholm succeeded in thrusting the honor from him in spite of De Kalb's effort to make him take it, and it was finally thrown to Diggins. Ex-Senator Castle, of De Kalb, rather boastfully announced that De Kalb proposed to have the next Congressman, and therefore didn't want, anything else. Lake County had just been taken into the district, and De Kalb, which expected Lake to ultimately support Reuben Ellwood, desired to make its new neighbors feel good, and he therefore proposed Col. James, of Lake, for the district member of the new State Central Committee. Mr. Wright, of Boone, nominated Mr. Curtis, of McHenry.

THE FIRST BALLOT FAILED TO SETTLE IT,

and Lake withdrew Col. James and substituted C. A. Partridge, of Waukegan. Several ballots were taken without choice. The Kane County folks then, elsewhere, in the meantime, however, that Curtis was not sufficiently anti-Jones, and finally united with De Kalb and Lake in voting for Partridge, who was accordingly declared elected. So far as making friends with Lake was concerned and getting any Congressional support in that quarter, the fight between De Kalb and Kane was virtually a drawn battle. The former proposed Mr. Partridge, then it required Kane's 10 votes to elect him. The result was adverse to "Long" Jones, but the Jones element professed to extract considerable comfort out of the allegation that Mr. Farwell once upon a time got Mr. Partridge out of the Waukegan Post-Office, and the inference that the feeling between Mr. Partridge and Mr. Farwell was perhaps not of the most cordial character.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT

reflected "Long" Jones as a member of the committee by a unanimous rising vote, no other candidate being named. Mr. Jones naturally felt very happy over this indorsement, and grew an inch taller in the next half-hour.

The candidates for committeeman in the Seventh District were Senator Charles Bent of Whiteside, ex-Senator E. C. Moderwell of Henry, and J. W. Templeton of Bureau. A slight hitch was occasioned by the refusal of the Whiteside delegation to vote for a time, but they finally threw in their ballots, when it appeared that Moderwell had carried off the prize, receiving 27 votes, to 14 for Bent.

The Eighth District took place in the Twelfth District nomination. Dr. Robbins, of Quincy, who represents the opposition to "Long" Jones in Adams County, had a candidate in the person of Daniel Carmichael, of Greene.

THE JONES PEOPLE WERE DIVIDED

between Jim Burke, a Deputy-Collector of Internal Rev enue at Jerseyville, and W. G. Garland, of Scott. A dozen or more ballots were taken without coming to an agreement. The Robbins forces finally dropped Carmichael, whose fate was sealed, and went for Garland. This pulled him through. He wasn't Dr. Robbins' choice, but he came next to it, and was used as a club to knock down Burke, who was specially objectionable to the Quincy politicians. The result, in other words, was a direct compromise. Both sides appeared to be pretty well pleased, and it would be difficult to tell which of them liked it best.

In the Fourteenth District De Witt withdrew its candidate, Calhoun, in the hope of getting him on the committee as a member at large, and the contest was narrowed down to Davis and Blinn. McLean turned in and helped Davis, who was elected.

IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

H. J. Dunlap, of Champaign, offered a resolution against the further retention of "Long" Jones as the Chairman of the State Central Committee. This was thought to be hardly the proper thing for the delegation to do, and by a vote of all but twelve delegates in Champaign and three in Vermilion the motion was tabled, and the selection of a Chairman left to the new committee. Jim Clarke, of Coles, was selected as the district member by a combination of Champaign, Coles, and Douglas.

In the Sixteenth District, Thomas W. Scott, the present representative on the committee from that district, was unanimously reelected.

In the Eighteenth District Dan Hay was chosen as committeeman without a contest.

The only other noteworthy incident of the various delegation meetings was the indorsement of Jesse Spalding by the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Districts as a member at large.

THE NET RESULT

all through rather seemed to favor the chances of "Long" Jones. The names of the district members of the new committee and those subsequently selected to serve at large will be found in their proper places further on.

The convention itself met in the House of Representatives (Cook strong). The Cook delegate, who ought to have come from Calhoun, didn't show up. The desks whereon the honorable members of the Legislature are wont to elevate their heels had been taken out, and some very hard but convenient kitchen chairs substituted for the black-walnut and mahogany. "Long" Jones, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order, pounded the desk for a few minutes, and made one of his short, pointed speeches, full of patriotism and business. He referred to the evident harmony which prevailed, and was satisfied

THE CONVENTION WOULD MAKE NO MISTAKES

in its work, but would nominate and then triumphantly elect its candidates. The presence of such a convention meant that the whole Republican party was solid to the core, and that there was no division in the State of Illinois. [Great applause.] The Legislature had made some changes in the districts by the new apportionment, but these made no difference in the organization of the party. In conclusion, Mr. Jones said he was instructed by the State Central Committee to present the name of the Hon. George Hunt, of Edgar, for Temporary Chairman. [Great applause.]

Senator Mamer put the suggestion in the form of a motion, which was unanimously adopted.

"Long" Jones thereupon appointed John M. Pearson, A. C. Matthews, and Senator Secrest to conduct Senator Hunt to the chair. He discovered a moment later, however, that he had forgotten a point in the program, and announced that he would have to correct the mistake he was to back out. With this he called upon the Rev. Mr. Parker, and the assembly was properly opened with prayer.

SENATOR HUNT

on taking the chair was received with welcoming applause, and made the convention an eloquent, well-considered speech. It was important that the Republican party should succeed this fall—first, because they knew the public funds would be safe in the custody and keeping of a Republican; and second, because in fostering the free-school system they promoted the happiness of the people and the credit of the Republican party. [Applause.] He saw before him men who were at the birth of the party, those who had stood by it in its baptism of fire, and those still younger who constituted the party of the future. [Applause.] There was room and work for all, and all were welcome. The party's record in Illinois was one which any political organization might well be proud. No Republican State officer had ever been a defaulter to the amount of a single dollar.

THE STATE HAD NO INDEBTEDNESS TODAY,

and its credit was limited, if occasion should ever require, only by its boundless resources. It was therefore with confidence that it again appealed to the people to indorse its management of State affairs. In addition to all this, a General Assembly must be elected, which in turn would elect a Republican United States Senator.

The result of the coming election throughout the country would decide whether the Republican party should maintain its ascendancy in both branches of Congress. The courage it had shown in the past it would show in the future. Pure in its purposes, it would be strong in its strife and again invincible. "Two years ago," continued Senator Hunt, "this party gave to the country as its nominee for President U. S. A. Garfield [loud and prolonged cheering], with a confidence that

THE GREAT QUALITIES EMBODIED IN HIS CHARACTER

would be given to the country in the character of the Administration which he would give to it when elected President. Though at the zenith of his fame and fortune he fell by the hand of the assassin, he has left a full vindication of the Republican party's wisdom in its choice. His name awakens a sympathetic chord in every heart throughout the civilized world, and his character will be done to history as the grandest embodiment of the great possibilities which this land of free institutions affords to all who through industry, perseverance, honor, and ability aspire to position and place. [Great applause.] Though its chosen leader has been stricken down, the Republican party still survives, not only for the purpose of carrying out the will of the people as registered at the general election, but to its devotion to those principles which have made it

INVINCIBLE IN THE PAST,

and with that harmony which always should characterize men who battle for principle. The Republican party surely exists for the future." In conclusion, Senator Hunt said: "An appeal for nomination was made unanimous. The convention as this would be an unnecessary consumption of time. Let the convention aim at success and the public weal. Nominations should be made for the purpose of defeating such men as Slade gave him a close second. Inglis showed an unsuspected amount of strength. Powell's supporters showed their faith by their votes, and the rest of the candidates brought up the rear. After the last county had been called, the Sixth Senatorial District, in Cook County, gave its 18 solid votes for Strattan. The example was contagious. The Fourth Senatorial District gave Strattan 21 and the Fifth If, while the First gave him 7 and the Seventh 15. Vermilion, which has been split on Strattan, Slade, Inglis, and Powell, gave Strattan its 12. Bureau gave him all its 10, and a number of smaller counties turned in and pulled up his vote. The Slade people were not slow to follow, and the changes increased his strength by several votes, giving a temporary check to the boom started for Strattan. In spite of all the changes, however, the ballot resulted in no choice.

THE RESULT

was as follows:

Total votes cast	702
Necessary to a choice	397
Strattan	317
Slade	284
Inglis	79
Powell	57
Pike	30
Eastman	16
Higgins	12
Long	12

After the result had been announced Charlie Thomas, of St. Clair, moved that no changes should henceforth be allowed during a roll-call. The motion struck a popular chord and was adopted. The second ballot proceeded with renewed interest. The two leading candidates bent their energies to getting ahead of each other and secure enough to nominate. On this ballot Slade got the lead. The other candidates remained about stationary. There was still no choice.

THE BALLOT RESULTED AS FOLLOWS:

Total vote	788
Necessary to a choice	395
Slade	336
Strattan	327
Inglis	49
Powell	38
Pike	24
Long	14

Senator Rice, of Ogle, rose just before the next ballot began and attempted to make a speech advocating the nomination of the Hon. Newton Bateman, who for so many years filled this office with distinction, but was drowned out by cries of "No speech," and

THE BALLOTING WAS RESUMED.

Mr. Rice gave Bateman the only vote he received. Both Slade and Strattan pulled up, but Slade still kept the lead by a few votes. Prof. Long disappeared. The result was as follows:

Total vote	792
Necessary to a choice	397
Slade	362
Strattan	355
Inglis	39
Powell	19
Pike	20

THE FOURTH AND LAST BALLOT

was taken amid the greatest excitement. The Strattan folks saw that it was "now or never," and decided to have it now. Champaign consolidated on him. The Cook County districts, with the exception of the second, gave him all but most of their votes, Kane dropped Powell, Pike's supporters scattered, and before the ballot was concluded it was apparent that Strattan was nominated on the second. The result as finally announced was as follows:

Total vote	792
Necessary to a choice	397
Strattan	408
Slade	361
Inglis	23

The announcement was received with deafening shouts of applause, in the midst of which Harrison's nomination was made unanimous. The nominee received the heartiest congratulations on every hand for his plucky fight and its successful termination, and became the hero of the day.

Mr. Pearson, of Madison, reported the names of the members of

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

chosen by the districts, as follows:

First—E. G. Keith, Chicago.
Second—Philip Maas, Chicago.
Third—Chris Mamer, Chicago.
Fourth—John J. Healy, Chicago.
Fifth—C. A. Partridge, Waukegan.
Sixth—A. M. Jones, Warren.
Seventh—E. C. Moderwell, Geneseo.
Eighth—Dr. J. H. Mettler, Mendota.
Ninth—R. D. Sherman, Kankakee.
Tenth—Frank Hitchcock, Peoria.
Eleventh—H. F. McAllister, Oquawka.
Twelfth—W. G. Garland, Winchester.
Thirteenth—Jonathan Merriam, Springfield.
Fourteenth—Chester P. Davis, Monticello.
Fifteenth—James H. Clark, Mattoon.
Sixteenth—Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.
Seventeenth—J. M. Truitt, Hillsboro.
Eighteenth—Daniel Hay, Nashville.
Nineteenth—J. S. Martin, Salem.
Twentieth—Ben O. Jones, Metropolis.

The committee appointed to select the members of the Central Committee at large considered the twenty names that were proposed, and first selected

THE FIVE RECEIVING THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES.

It was then decided to enlarge the committee by adding two members at large, and to give one of these to the representative of the colored people. The members agreed upon by the committee were John W. Bunn, Springfield; John R. Tanner, Louisville; Jesse Spalding, Chicago; Gen. Philip Sidney Post, Galesburg; James M. Beardsley, Rock Island; Martin Howard, Chicago, and James H. McGee, of Metropolis, the latter representing the colored Republicans of Southern Illinois. The committee as a whole was agreed to by the convention as reported without debate.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

D. H. Harts, of Logan, an ex-member of the House, created considerable attempting to offer a resolution to the effect that the Republican party of Illinois was in favor of having submitted to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within the State. The convention having decided that all such resolutions should be sent to the committee without debate, A. C. Matthews promptly raised the point of order against the introduction of the resolution, and it was promptly sustained. Harts then moved to suspend the rules to consider his resolution. This was voted down almost unanimously with an emphatic vote. But Harts was not satisfied with such a decisive expression of the opinion of the convention, and demanded a vote by counties. This demand was seconded by four other prohibitionists, making a roll-call necessary. Harts' object evidently was to force the delegates to go upon the record, but none of them appeared to be in the least affrighted at the prospect, and

THE CONVENTION REFUSED TO CONSIDER THE RESOLUTION

by the overwhelming vote of yeas 133, nays 623. On this vote Cook County voted solidly against the resolution. Harts is a prohibition crank who aspires to the nomination for Senator in the Logan and Mason district, and his presentation of this resolution is simply explained by his desire to catch the temperance vote in that district, which inclines strongly toward prohibition. This action of the convention was in the same line as that of the Committee on Resolutions. An effort has been quietly made by the Prohibitionists to capture this committee in the interest of prohibition legislation, and when the committee met ex-Representative Chaffee, of Shelby, the champion of the prohibitory amendment which the last Legislature refused to submit to the people, attempted to have an expression in favor of submitting such an amendment incorporated in the platform. But

THE COMMITTEE SAT DOWN ON ALL SUCH PROPOSITIONS

by a vote of more than 2 to 1. The question was therefore brought into the convention, with the result above stated. The hail was thickly strewed today with printed circulars from the committee appointed by the Grand Temperance Council of Illinois—an organization composed of five delegates from each of the State temperance organizations—urging the convention to declare in its platform that it is the duty of the General Assembly at its next session to submit to the people an amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Judging from the overwhelming vote given by the convention this appeal fell flat. The delegates were fully informed as to the adoption of the prohibition amendments in Iowa, and were evidently very emphatically opposed to having a similar amendment submitted in this State. This issue has been fully discussed by the delegates since their arrival, and, having all the facts before them, the vote taken on Harts' motion must be considered as a fair test of the spirit of the convention upon this question, and was so understood by the delegates in voting.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES

on Harts' motion was as follows:

	Nays.	Yeas.		Nays.	Yeas.
Adams	13	..	Lawrence	4	..
Alexander	4	..	Lee	8	..
Bond	4	..	Livingston	8	7
Boone	5	..	Logan	..	7
Brown	3	..	Macon	1	2
Bureau	10	..	Macoupin	5	5
Carroll	6	..	Madison	10	2
Champaign	8	4	Marion	5	..
Christian	7	..	Marshall	4	..
Clark	2	3	Mason	4	..
Clay	4	..	Massac	2	..
Clinton	3	1	McDonough	5	3
Coles	6	1	McHenry	9	..
Cook—			McLean	14	4
1st Senatorial	13	..	Menard	2	..
2d Senatorial	29	..	Mercer	..	6
3d Senatorial	15	..	Monroe	3	..
4th Senatorial	23	..	Montgomery	7	..
5th Senatorial	18	..	Morgan	5	3
6th Senatorial	18	..	Moultrie	3	..
7th Senatorial	21	..	Ogle	1	4
Crawford	..	4	Peoria	13	..
Cumberland	3	..	Perry	..	4
De Kalb	10	..	Piatt	2	3
De Witt	5	..	Pike	3	3
Douglas	4	1	Pope	..	4
Du Page	6	..	Pulaski	1	..
Edgar	7	..	Putnam	2	..
Edwards	3	..	Randolph	7	..
Effingham

rely tempted, but the chances are that
Long Jones and not for anybody else.
l, according to Charley Bent, was put
mmittee as the result of a pledge not
r Jones, and Charley says the boys
u to make the same pledge as a condi-
election, and that when he refused to
ey turned against him and elected
es. Hitchcock is regarded as
, or at least doubtful.
may be very safely
or Jones. Garland is said to have told
his afternoon that he was anti-Jones.
on, as has already been explained, was
nise. In addinon to what has already
concerning

WAY IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

teresting pointer cropped out in the
n with it. He received the votes of
e County delegation in the hope that
would make Scott so happy that it
rifice its local candidate for repre-
and turn over its votes to
erson, whose failure to get the
n at the Carrollton Convention
ded in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Whether
e appeased with that sort of a sop re-
o seem. Messrs. Merriam, Davis, and
regarded as for Jones. Both sides claim
the general opinion is that he is for
withstanding the claim that the oppo-
captured him. Truitt is for Jones,
nay be for Jones, but is looked upon
ful brother. Martin and Ben Jones,
are for the statesman from Jo Daviess.
mbers-at-large Bunn and McGee may
wn as certain for Jones. Talmage
by the opposition, but there is a
impression that he would help Jones
eeded help.

JESSE SPALDING

not a candidate, though rumor put him
for the place. The general impression
s not for Jones, but for somebody who
re of a "harmonizer" of the two fac-
n. Post is perhaps the most independ-
on the committee, and will vote just
e pleases, and how that will be nobody
ars to know with any degree of
Jim Beardsley would ordinarily
d as a red-hot Farwell man, but rumor
has been a hitch somewhere, and that
ntion is by no means so strong as it
years ago. Just what the alleged
was veiled in a cloud of mystery, which
present seems to be able to penetrate.
ward is regarded here as another
rother. He is claimed by both sides
of the very knowing ones say that he
Cahill is for Jones.

RESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
NINETEENTH DISTRICT

and decided to call the Congressional
n of Mt. Vernon Sept. 13. The basis
ntation will be one delegate for every
or Garfield, and the convention will
ed of 136 delegates.

COUNTY POLITICAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ILL, June 28.—On Friday will be held
the Fifth District Congressional Con-
of the vexed question of who shall
at Washington will then be decided
er two years. As THE TRIBUNE has
result is yet problematical, although
wealth is a source of fear for his op-
Hopkins was here to-day, and is full
and confidence. He expects the help
County after the second
ot, and thinks the major por-
Mann's vote will fall
er the impossibility of Smith's nom-
demonstrated. There is a bare possi-
deadlock and of the taking up of a
from one of the smaller counties,
one; but this is not at all likely. The
made on the day of the Kane County
that the Hopkins-Mann-Sherwin
be carried through the election for
ers, is being verified. The friends of
are on the war-path for the scalp of
C. Hawley, of Dundee, the delega-
that town having been partially in-
in bringing about Mann's defeat.
ud threats of what will be done, but

HAWLEY WAS SOLD OUT

ne years ago, when he aspired to be
asurer, and it was Elgin that served
ly. Some of those now mourning
r delegation then, and controlled it.
themselves only to blame for their
scomfiture. Among other schemes
o encompass their revenge is to put
gin candidate for the Legislature.
nine and O. Perry Chisholm are men-
possibilities. O. Perry Chisholm is one
combent, but has so much other on
hands that it is impossible for him to
gfield over two days during the ses-
him to again accept the honor. It
ell understood here that it is quite
awley could carry Elgin even if he
inst a spite candidate. But a small
the community is in sympathy with
John Newhart, of Compton, Chairman
eva Convention, has

NCED HIMSELF OFF THE TRACK

wley, which will insure the latter the
of the county and the nomination.
robable result of this foolish quarrel
at of Henry B. Willis, Elgin's only
and one of Mann's ardent supporters,
County Judgeship, but who will, it is
be slaughtered by his own friends.
artlsle, also a Mann man, is stronger,
ing himself through all right. He is
a man to try to beat, and will not be
besides, he has very sensibly kept
e after-convention plans of his party.
olicy as above outlined is by no
r in Elgin politics, and is the cause
small weight in county matters.
nds by her neighbor towns and they
ver, hence Aurora walks off with the

ARK COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ILL., June 28.—At the Stark County
n Convention held here Monday the
resolution was unanimously adopted:
That the first and unanimous choice
unty Republicans for United States
succeed the Hon. David Davis is Gen.
tenderson, of Bureau County, a brave
able and experienced statesman, and
George, the true—an honest poli-
d we request the Republican members
eral Assembly from this district to
legitimate and honorable means to se-
mination and election.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AS., June 28.—Mr. Charles E.
this city, who has received the in-
of the Lake County Republican Con-
a candidate for Congress from the
ict, is a member of the business firm
Price, of Chicago. He has lived for
a resident of Waukegan, and en-
active business as a merchant and
er. The Chicago firm with which he
ices a large business in the manu-
sale of baking-powders, perfumery,
who are best acquainted with Mr.
fident that if nominated and elect-
be a useful member of Congress.
ntion, as the district embraces, be-
County, the Counties of Kane, De-
ry, and Boone. It is the hope of
ends that if the convention should
to unite on Hopkins or Ellwood he
ten up by the supporters of both as a
ice.

PORTANT CAUCUS AT DUNDEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dundee, June 28.—The largest caucus
in Dundee was held in crier at
all this evening. The object of the
to elect seven delegates to attend
rial Convention to be held at Turner
ay 5. The following-named gentle-
selected by acclamation: W. W. Nor-
Smith, Quackenbush, H. C. Ed-
H. Smith, J. M. Borden, and M. T. Bar-
delegates were instructed to all
and to cast the full vote of the town,
all honorable means to secure the
n of E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, for
ative of Kane County. Mr. Hawley
been a steadfast Republican, and has
work within the party lines. His
apacity fits him for the molding of
ation as will be for the advantage of
tural, mechanical, and mercantile in-
hile his large concerns in the Fox
ey will cause him to pay particular
o all that is peculiarly of advantage
d adjacent counties. The opinion of
of Kane County is that Mr. Hawley
he man to represent them. He is one
young business-men in Kane Coun-
man of good habits and straightfor-
cter, and is a man who should repre-
County in the responsible position is
named.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-
—PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

URG, Pa., June 28.—The Democratic
ention was called to order by Chair-
t. The roll of delegates was called.
al contests were announced. The
ate-Senator Coxe was received with
applause.

Hay, of Allegheny, was unanimously
mporary Chairman, and in a short ad-
ned thanks for the honor conferred.
committees were then appointed.

er moved that a recess be taken un-
and said in support of his motion
nted the work of the convention done
deliberation, and he "thanked God
ip-crack was heard in this conven-
hat no man was big enough to boss
ratic party in this State." The mo-
ied.

test of ex-Representative Marshall
ter Monroe, in the Third District, was
ng and carefully by the Committee
tials, and the result was narrowly
y the Philadelphia people, as it was
a test to a certain extent, Monroe
nounced Pattison man, while Mar-
pposed to him. The committee de-
ource's favor.

thieves entered the rooms of the
ation to the Democratic State Con-
d relieved them of their watches and

CONVENTION REASSEMBLED

ore 3:30.

called for the report of the Com-
Credentials, but, although several
aid the report was ready, some delay

as caused by the absence of the Chairman and
Secretary of the Committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, after fifteen minutes
more, returned with Mr. Boemis, Chairman, who
submitted a report admitting Hugh Collins, John
Rogers, Thomas May Pierce, John A. Camp-
bell, Ed Fitzgerald, and J. Dougherty, Messrs.
Rogers and Pierce to have each a half vote and
to represent jointly the Fifth Senatorial Dis-
trict. H. W. Scott reported from the Committee
on Permanent Organization in favor of retain-
ing the temporary officers and making

GEORGE M. DALLAS, OF PHILADELPHIA,

President of the convention.

Dallas was received with applause as he as-
sumed the Chair, in taking which he only
thanked the convention for the honor, and
asked the consideration of the convention in
discharging the duties of his position, and he did
not doubt the convention would select the best
men to show what true reform and absence of
"bossism" really mean.

A resolution restricting speeches nominating
candidates to five minutes was unanimously
adopted.

PLATFORM.

W. A. Henzell, of Lancaster, Chairman, read
the report of the Committee on Resolutions as
follows:

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, hold-
ing fast to the faith that all power not delegated
by the Constitution is reserved to the States
and the people, upholding the sanctity of personal
liberty, security of private property, and right
of local self-Government, demanding honesty
and economy in the administration of the Gov-
ernment and the enforcement of all provisions
of the Constitution by the Legislature and
courts of the Commonwealth, declaring against
monopolies and in sympathy with labor, seek-
ing its protection, and in favor of industrial in-
terests of Pennsylvania at this time, do solemn-
ly protest against the evils which the policy and
practices of the Republican party and the inso-
lence its long possession of office have thus
brought upon the country; therefore,

1. We do protest against the boss system, and
also the plundering of officeholders by assess-
ments of money for political purposes. Public
offices are the property of no party, but are open
to every citizen, honest, capable, and faithful to
the Constitution—qualifications which Jefferson
declared were requisits for office.

2. We protest against the spoils system it is a
prostitution of the offices of the people, so that
they become the mere perquisits of politicians.

3. We denounce all repudiation, State and
Federal, because it is dishonest and destructive
of that public morality upon which are founded
the existence and perpetuity of our free insti-
tutions. It should be made odious and the po-
litical party that aids it and abets with office
deserves public condemnation.

4. We denounce the spoliation of the State
Treasury and immunity by the pardon of those
convicted of crimes whose acts were flagrant
subversions of official trusts and wrongs done
the people.

5. We believe the Republican party, as now
organized and controlled, is based on fraud,
force, and corruption, and there can be no hope
of true reform except by force of the ballot-box,
excluding it from place and power.

6. The Democratic party demands of the Leg-
islature an honest, just, and true apportion-
ment.

7. Upon those declarations we invite the co-
operation of all honest citizens who, with us,
desire the reestablishment of honest govern-
ment.

A resolution tendering Judge Sharswood the
thanks of the convention for his eminent public
services as a jurist was unanimously adopted.

Henzel also reported a set of new rules for the
government of the Democratic party in the
State, and they were adopted almost unanim-
ously.

A delegate moved to proceed with the nomi-
nation of the next Democratic Governor of the
State.

The proposition provoked an outburst of
laughter and applause.

NOMINATIONS

being announced in order, an old gentleman in
the back part of the house nominated James H.
Hopkins.

The Chair asked if the gentleman was a dele-
gate.

The old man brought down the house by an-
swering: "No; but I'm one of the people."

The following nominations were made in the
order named, a speech eulogistic of the nominee
being made on placing the name before the con-
vention:

Gen. Coffroth nominated James H. Hopkins,
of Allegheny.

Thomas May, of Pelrce, named Eckley B.
Coxe, of Luzerne.

Senator Gordon named Robert E. Pattison, of
Philadelphia.

Harman Yerkes named Gen. W. H. H. Davis,
of Montgomery County.

Joseph M. Hemphill nominated Robert Mona-
ghan, of Chester County.

T. C. Hipple named Indian G. Hall, of Elk.

T. A. Purdy named Simon P. Wolverton, of
Northumberland.

E. P. Smith nominated William Nelson, of
Warre.

After the nomination of Hopkins there was a
pause, and Gen. Coffroth rose and moved "that
as there were no other nominations the nomina-
tions be closed." (Laughter.)

There was another long pause, and then the
President said: "If there are no other nomina-
tions the motion of Gen. Coffroth will have to
be put."

When Senator Gordon arose to nominate Pat-
tison he was greeted with deafening and pro-
tracted applause and cheers.

Gordon made an impressive speech in behalf
of Pattison, pointing to the Controller Patti-
son as a man who had saved millions to the City
of Philadelphia.

A spectator cried out: "Keep him there."

This convulsed the convention with laughter,
followed by cries, "Turn him out," directed
against the person who had made the remark.

When Gordon concluded his speech it was full
half a minute before the President could bring
the convention to order, so boisterous and pro-
tracted was the applause that rang through the
house.

BALLOTS.

Six ballots resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Hopkins	88	88	96	96	101½	101½
Coxe	21½	33½	37½	44½	40	out.
Pattison	61½	65	76½	81½	98½	123½
Davis	10	9	4	2	out.	out.
Monaghan	21	119	14	6	5	out.
Hall	11	10	8	8	out.	out.
Woolverton	20	13	9	5	4	out.
Nelson	10	10	8	6	out.	out.

Rogers and Pierce, the delegates admitted from
the contested Philadelphia Senatorial districts
with half a vote each, voted on the first ballot,
one voting for Pattison and the other for Coxe.
The President of the convention voted for Pat-
tison.

At the end of the fourth ballot there was a
temporary scene of excitement, as Flood and
Haggerty, of Philadelphia, changed their votes
from Coxe to Hopkins.

The Hopkins people, believing a stampede
setting in for one of their favorit, made the
opera-house ring with cheers, but no more
changes were made, and the Chair ordered an-
other ballot (the fifth), on which Nelson and Hall
were withdrawn, those who withdrew them vot-
ing for Pattison.

When the result was announced, Brandage,
who had nominated Coxe,

MOVED TO TAKE AN HOUR'S RECESS.

For several minutes there was a great deal of
excitement. There were shouts of "Ballot!
ballot!" and cries of "No! no!" when the sug-
gestion of a recess were made.

Finally order was restored and a viva voce
vote was taken to adjourn.

It was lost, and Malcolm Hay moved to take a
recess for an hour and a half.

John R. Read, of Philadelphia, Pattison's
leader on the floor, made a warm speech against
delay, saying the question as to who should be
the Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania could be
settled in one more ballot, and that the delays
were not sought for honest purposes.

After other speeches, rendered almost inaudi-
ble by the confusion and excitement, Hay with-
drew his motion just as the roll was about to be
called for a yea and nay vote on it.

THE SIXTH BALLOT THEN PROCEEDED.

When the name of Harry Packer, of Lehigh,
was called, he withdrew the name of Senator
Coxe and recorded his vote for Robert E. Patti-
son.

Another scene of excitement followed. The
Pattison delegates arose and waved their hats,
while cheer after cheer went up.

The President secured order and the roll-call
was finished.

Changes of votes were then received, and as
the result was comparatively close between
Pattison and Hopkins at this point, the an-
nouncement of each change was vociferously
received by the friends of the two candidates,
between whom the issue had narrowed down.

Finally it was agreed the roll should be again
called, so as to verify the vote before it was an-
nounced, that there might be no question of the
decision.

When it was announced that Pattison had car-
ried the convention a scene followed that
startled all preceding ones in point of enthusi-
asm and excitement.

Malcolm Hay made a speech congratulating
the convention upon the nomination, and moved
to make it unanimous.

W. M. Singerly seconded the motion. Agreed
to.

The convention then adjourned until tomor-
row at 9 a. m.

AT MIDNIGHT,

after a whole night spent in a general inter-
change of views, it seemed settled that Chauncey
Black will be given the Lieutenant-Governor-
ship; for Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simp-
son Africa. For the Judgship there is yet
some uncertainty. The Pattison delegates from
Philadelphia will make no fight for Ludlow,
though they would be glad to help place him on
the ticket if the country delegates are inclined
that way. Some of them will vote for Ludlow,
some for Judge McDermott, and some more for
Judge Beckett. For Congressman-at-Large
Malcolm Hay has now the inside track.

OHIO.

THE SMITH LAW BEING MADE VERY UN-
PLEASANT TO GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—The enforcement of
the Smith Sunday law is, as heretofore predicted,
a decided farce. The Democrats are already at
work making the measure as odious as possible
to the Republicans, hoping thereby to make
political capital out of its enforcement. The
Mayor and a majority of the Police Commission-
ers in this city are Democrats, and the entire
police force of the city is under Democratic con-
trol. The Germans are almost a unit in their
opposition to the enforcement of the Smith bill,
and there has been several violations of
the law, and several arrests made. It now
transpires that none of the violators of the
law has been arrested but Republican Ger-
mans. Not one Irish or American saloonist has
been molested or brought to trial. It appears
to be the purpose of the Democratic authorities
to prosecute every German with a view of mak-
ing the law so odious to that element of the Re-
publican party as to consolidate the entire Ger-
man vote of the larger towns and cities in the
State against the Republican party. The move
is regarded as a shrewd one, and well calcu-
lates other violators of the law are apprehended
and prosecuted. It is hardly likely that the
powers-that-be will prosecute any but German
Republicans.

ARKANSAS.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 28.—The Hon. W.
P. Parks, two years ago the Republican-Green-
back candidate for Governor, has announced
himself a candidate for Congress in the Second
District, which is now represented by a Demo-
crat, Col. James K. Jones. The district is largely
populated by negroes, and it is thought that a
fusion with the Republicans will greatly pro-
mote Parks' chances for election. Col. Jones has
no opposition for a renomination by the Demo-
crats.

THE APPROACHING STATE CONVENTION.

Meetings have been held in nearly all the
counties of the State, thus insuring a large at-
tendance and harmonious proceedings at the
Republican State Convention to be held in Lit-
tle Rock July 6. It is thought that the conven-
tion will nominate for Governor either the Hon.
J. M. Gibson, Register of the General Lands
Office at Dardanelle, or Col. W. D. Slack, of Lit-
tle Rock; for Congressman-at-Large, Col. W. J.
Blackburn, of the *Arkansas Republican*. The
names of prominent gentlemen have been men-
tioned in connection with the minor State
offices.

IOWA.

A VICTORY FOR THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—Returns received
here up to this hour show a net majority for the
amendment of 33,600. This represents three-
fourths of the votes of the State.

The Temperance State Committee claim a
majority in the State of 55,000.

The *State Register* estimates that it will be be-
tween 40,000 and 45,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MICHIGAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 28.—The State Prohibi
tion Convention was held at Union Hall, in this
city, today, the Rev. A. A. Knappen, of Hastings,
in the chair, and W. A. Taylor, of Lansing,
Secretary. About one hundred delegates were
present, and proceeded to nominate a State
ticket, with the following result: For Governor,
D. P. Sagendorph, of Charlotte; Lieutenant-
Governor, William G. Brown, of Parma; Secre-
tary of State, A. H. Lowry, of Adrian; Treas-
ury, Emory L. Brewer, Owosso; Attorney-Gen-
eral, J. H. Tatem, of Greenville; Auditor-Gen-
eral, A. H. Osborne, Tecumseh; Superintendent
of Public Instruction, W. H. Walbridge, of
Newaygo; Member of State Board of Education,
T. W. McKeenan, of Alleran; Commissioner of
the State Land Office, E. C. Newell, of Saginaw
City; Chairman of the State Central Committee,
Herritt Moore, of Saranac.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION
IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 28.—At the Demo-
cratic Congressional Convention which as-
sembled at Rockville today John E. Lamb, of
this city, was nominated for Congress on the first
ballot.

THE CROPS.

Reports of a Somewhat Mixed Character from the Northwest.

KEOKUK, Ia, June 28.—Special crop reports to
the *Gate City* show that in Southeastern Iowa,
Northeastern Missouri, and Western Illinois the
corn came up badly and much of it had to be re-
planted. In many localities it is now looking
well, but is of small growth. The corn
ground is weedy and wet, which prevents plow-
ing. Nearly all small grain and grasses are do-
ing well. Oats on very wet ground have been
hurt slightly. In many sections the army-worm
has made its appearance and chinch-bugs are
numerous. The heavy rains retard the
operations of the latter somewhat and hot
weather is said to be death to
to the army-worm. Potatoes are doing fairly,
and the acreage is larger than usual. With the
exception of corn, the prospect as a whole may
be considered very good. One next few weeks
will tell the story for corn, but it can scarcely
be expected that an average crop will be pro-
duced in the section mentioned. In Western
Iowa, in Kansas, and in Nebraska the prospect is
fine for wheat. Throughout the Colorado valley
wheat will yield twenty-five bushels to the acre,
and farmers are talking of from sixty to eighty
and 100 bushels of oats to the acre. Corn looks
well, and crops are immense. Spring
wheat is slightly affected by rust in some locali-
ties. Minnesota corn is backward, and in some
localities looking badly. Dakota wheat never
looked better than this year in the Red River
Valley.

The Wheat and Corn Crops of Kansas Said to Exceed Those of 1879.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—J. S. Gilmore,
Land Commissioner of the Kansas Pacific Rail-
way, states that the greater portion of the wheat
crop of Kansas has been harvested, and that the
yield will be of greater value than the great one
of 1878, when the crop was 32,000,000 bushels. The
acreage this season was not as large, but the
average yield to the acre will be greater and the
wheat better in quality, and will probably grade
No. 2. The crop will be greater from present
prospects than 1879, when the crop was 108,000,000
bushels, as the acreage is 25 per cent more this
year than then. The warm weather of the past
ten days has had a wonderful effect upon the
corn, and at the same time has given the farm-
ers time to harvest.

An Enormous Wheat Yield in the Vicinity of Bedford, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 28.—During the latter
part of last week the work of cutting wheat
was pushed along rapidly in this vicinity, but
the severe rain-storm of last Sunday night and
the threatening aspect of the weather since has
materially interfered with the plans of the
farmers. The yield in many fields will be
simply enormous for this section of the country.
Fields that were never known to produce over
eighteen or twenty bushels to the acre are this
season rated at thirty, and even higher. An
excess of rain and wet weather is all that is to
be feared.

Heavy Rains Have Helped Wheat and Ruined Corn Around Lafayette, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 28.—Wheat harvesting
will begin in some parts of the county the latter
part of this week. The continued rains have
made the ground very soft in some portions of
the county, and this will no doubt interfere with
the free working of reapers. Reports from all
parts of the county represent that the prospect
is most flattering. Very little damage has been
done by insects in consequence of the many
heavy rains, but what has been life to the wheat
has been death to the corn, which is generally in
very bad prospects.

Southern Crop Reports.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 28.—Wheat was never
better. Corn only fair, and cotton not good.
The Memphis crop is poor and cotton damaged.
In Arkansas five counties report wheat good and
coming forward, but growing finely; some parts
say never better.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The Louisiana crop
prospect is not very good. Rain is needed badly,
especially for sugar-cane.

Corn in Dane County, Wisconsin, Injured by the Stormy Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—The recent cold,
stormy weather will retard the growth of corn
in this section to the extent of half the crop.
Small grains look well and promise an aver-
age crop. Root crops are doing nicely, and
young fruit has been injured considerably by
storms. Grain was not high enough to sustain
injury.

Corn and Cotton Prospects in Arkansas Greatly Improved by Rain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 28.—Copious show-
ers have visited this section within the past few
days, thereby adding materially to the already
fine corn prospects. The corn and cotton pros-
pects are reported to be greatly improved, and
the wheat crop now being harvested is the finest
in many years. The yield of fruit is abundant.

SUICIDAL.

A Dose of Morphine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., June 28.—G. W. Bodly, a rail-
way engineer who was recently discharged from
the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad,
wound up a big drunk today by taking a big
dose of morphine. It is thought that he will
die.

THE RAILROADS.

Important Meetings of Western and Southwestern General Managers.

Revision of the Lumber Rates to Missouri River Points.

Renewed Cutting of Passenger Rates from Cleveland Westward.

The New Issue of Milwaukee & St. Paul Stock Fully Decided Upon.

Important Meetings of Western and Southwestern Roads Leading to Missouri River Points and Beyond—New Lumber Rates—A Permanent Arbitrator for the Three Northern Pools to Be Elected.

Three important meetings of the Managers and
General Freight Agents of the Western and
Southwestern roads leading to Missouri River
points was held at Commissioner Midgley's of-
fice yesterday. One was in regard to lumber-
rates, the other regarding Colorado business,
and the third was a regular meeting of the
Southwestern Railway Association.

The meeting regarding lumber rates to Mis-
souri River points was attended by H. S. Hayes,
A. A. Talmage, and Seth Frink, Missouri Pacific;
J. C. Gault and A. C. Bird, Wabash; C. H. Chap-
pell and H. H. Courtwright, Alton; T. J. Potter
and E. P. Ripley, Burlington; J. B. Carson and
W. H. McDoel, Hannibal & St. Joe; J. T.
Sanford, Rock Island; M. Higbie and H. C.
Wicker, Northwestern.

The lumber rates to Missouri River points re-
cently established were not satisfactory to deal-
ers at Hannibal because the rates from St.
Louis were made one cent less than the rates
from Hannibal. The shippers from other Mis-
sissippi River points also complained that the
new rates were not equitable. In order to se-
cure peace and harmony, and make the rates
more satisfactory to all, it was deemed advisa-
ble to hold this meeting and readjust the rates.

The following new rates were agreed upon:
From all points on the Mississippi River, be-
tween Quincy and St. Louis, to Missouri River
points, 15½ cents per 100 pounds; from Keokuk
district, 17 cents; from Rock Island district, 17½
cents; from Clinton district, 18½ cents and from
Chicago, 23 cents.

The Colorado Traffic Association then met to
take action in regard to the notice of withdrawal
given by the Northwestern about a month ago,
and to make an effort to prevent a dissolution of
the Colorado pool, which would necessarily
result if the Northwestern did not reconsider its
action. There were present Marvin Hughitt
and H. C. Wicker, Northwestern; F. D. Russell,
St. Louis & San Francisco; E. Hoy and A. St.
Talmage, and Seth Frink, Missouri Pacific; J. C.
Gault and A. C. Bird, Wabash; C. H. Chappell
and H. H. Courtright, Alton; T. J. Potter and
E. P. Ripley, Burlington; J. B. Carson and W.
H. McDoel, Hannibal & St. Joe; J. F. Barnard
and George H. Crosby, Kansas City, St. Joe &
Council Bluffs; and J. T. Sanford, Rock Island.
Mr. Marvin Hughitt occupied the chair.

After a lengthy discussion of the situation the
Northwestern was induced to rescind its notice
of withdrawal, and it was agreed to leave mat-
ters stand as they are now until Sept. 1, at which
time an effort will be made to come to some un-
derstanding regarding the disposition to be
made of the business going from Chicago and
St Louis to Colorado points. Failing to agree
at that time, the roads represented at the
meeting will allow the matter to be decided by
arbitration.

The fact that the roads west of the Missouri
River have not yet united their differences, and
it being not yet known what the outcome of
their negotiations for the establishment of a
Colorado pool west of the Missouri River will
be, had, no doubt, much to do with the action
taken yesterday. The roads east of the Mis-
souri River did not deem it advisable to take
any definit action before the affairs of the roads
west of the Missouri have been adjusted, as it
would not be possible to maintain a pool on Col-
orado business east of the Missouri if the roads
west of the Missouri are at war.

A committee of five was appointed to confer
with the Trunk Line Executive Committee in
accordance with a request made by Commis-
sioner Fink, to harmonize the classifications from
the seaboard to Missouri River points and be-
yond. This committee will represent the Colo-
rado Traffic Association, the Southwestern Rail-
road Association, and the Iowa Trunk Line As-
sociation. The committee consists of Seth
Frink, Missouri Pacific; H. C. Wicker, North-
western; E. P. Ripley, Burlington; J. T. Sanford,
Rock Island; and A. C. Bird, Wabash. The asso-
ciation committed itself by a unanimous vote
to the election of a permanent arbitrator, who
is to act not only for the Colorado Traffic
Association, but also for the Southwest-
ern Railway Association and the Iowa
Trunk Line Association. A committee of five
was appointed to report at the next meeting
upon the method of selecting such arbitrator
and to provide rules of arbitration. This com-
mittee consists of R. R. Cable, Rock Island; E.
P. Ripley, Burlington; R. S. Hayes, Missouri Pa-
cific; A. C. Gault, Wabash; and Marvin Hughitt,
Northwestern.

The Southwestern Railway Association then
met the same parties being present as to the
above-mentioned meetings, with the exception
of the representatives of the Northwestern and
the St. Louis & San Francisco.

Messrs. Frink, Ripley, Wicker, Sanford, Bird,
and Midgley were appointed a committee to
treat with Eastern trunk lines in regard to the
discrimination in rates on business from sea-
board points destined to St. Louis locally. At
present the rates on business to St. Louis is
higher than on through business. The St. Louis
lines demand that on business for St. Louis
the East St. Louis rates should prevail.

An adjournment was then had until Sept. 1.

The Pennsylvania Again Prepared to Receive Perishable Freight for New York.

Mr. William Borner, General Western Freight
Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, and Mr.
W. W. Chandler, General Agent of the Star
Union Line in this city, received advices from
the Pennsylvania Railroad people in the East that
the Pennsylvania Road is again ready to receive
perishable freight for New York and Jersey
City, and they may now forward such freight
from Chicago as usual. Messrs. Borner and
Chandler therefore give notice to shippers that
they will receive all perishable property, includ-
ing butter, eggs, cheese, and boxed meats for
New York.

It would appear from the above that the strike
as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is con-
cerned is now ended. Whether this result is due
to a settlement with the strikers, or whether the
company has succeeded in engaging a sufficient
number of new hands to handle the business
promptly, has not yet transpired.

No orders have yet been received by the other
lines leading east from the city to receive per-
ishable freight for New York, but it is quite
probable that they also will be ready in a day
or two to receive freight for New York as usual.

The South Chicago Branch Route—A New Company in the Field.

Now that the Illinois Central Railroad have
announced their intention to abandon their
South Chicago Branch project because of
obstacles in the shape of grasping property-
owners along the proposed right of way a new
organization has made its appearance and given
a not entirely unexpected turn to the case.
Upon the authority of one of the parties inter-
ested it is stated that a new and independent
company is in process of organization for the
purpose of securing the right of way aban-
doned by the Illinois Central. The company
intend to lay their tracks during the present
season, and expect to have the road in running
order between South Park and South Chicago
within the next six months.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—Telegrams were
received here today announcing a meeting of
the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors
had been held, and that the issue of the new
stock had been decided on. The plan will be to
allow each stockholder a pro-rata share of one-
half the new stock, and of whatever remains
the company will have the right to dispose as it
sees fit. The other half will be paid for in sur-
plus earnings.

From private sources it is learned that the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has dispatched a
party of surveyors to a point near
Red Wing, Minn., and has issued instructions
to them to run a line parallel to that of the Can-
non Valley Road, which is being built by Mr. A.
B. Stickney and other Southern Minnesota capi-
talists. The St. Paul Company abandoned the
idea of a road from Hastings to Cannon Falls,
and will now survey a line from Red Wing to the
latter point. The earnings of the Chicago, Mil-
waukee & St. Paul Company for the third week
in June were $663,000, showing a decrease of
$26,000 from the corresponding period last year.

Passenger Rates Westward from Cleveland Now Openly Cut.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—It only remains to
hang out the bulletins announcing the reduced
rates to the West to bring on a full-fledged war.
It has already reached the stage where no sort
of attempt is made to conceal the fact that rates
are being cut. Said a General Passenger Agent
yesterday: "We know those old war tickets are
out and that they will be sold by brokers at
about half the rates. That being the case, when
a person applies to us for a ticket, say to St.
Louis, we come down to somewhere near $8 or
$10. Anyhow, we don't lose the passenger." It
was again charged yesterday that two
tickets had been sold by the Bee Line
to Leadville for $45, a cut of over $10. A new
cause for trouble has appeared which may af-
fect Eastern rates. The Detroit Boat Line and
the Canada Southern Railway have put excur-
sion tickets on sale here, good to Portland, Me.,
and other points in New England, at $22 for the
round trip. The regular round-trip rate is about
$52. It is stated that the Grand Trunk is pre-
paring to make the same points by way of To-
ronto and lake or rail. The chances are that
these examples will be followed by other roads,
which would give the Lake Shore & New York,
Pennsylvania, and Ohio excellent cause to kick.

Lease of the Boston & New York Air Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—It was announced in
Wall street today that the New York, New Ha-
ven & Hartford Railroad had secured a lease for
ninety-nine years of the Boston & New York
Air Line Railroad, which extends from New
Haven to Willimantic, Conn.—a distance of fifty-
four miles. The terms of its agreement, it was
said, were that the New York, New Haven &
Hartford should guarantee the taxes of the air
line and the interest upon the 7 per cent first-
mortgage bonds, amounting to $500,000, which
run for ninety years and expire in 1895; also, the
interest at 4 per cent on $2,675,500 of preferred
stock. No provision, it was said, was made for
about $84,000 of common stock and about $38,000
of scrip. No officer of either road was in the
city this evening. Mr. Augustus Schell, a Di-
rector of the New York, New Haven & Hartford,
said that he knew nothing of the transaction.

Two New Bond-Issues by the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—The Milwaukee &
Lake Winnebago Company has filed with the
Secretary of State its mortgage for $1,950,000 to
secure gold bonds of two series, the first aggre-
gating $1,430,000, to bear 6 per cent interest, and
the second, amounting to $520,000, being income
mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest,
covering sixty-five miles of road from Schlei-
singerville north to Neenah via Fond du Lac
and Oshkosh. Most of the grading has been
done on this piece of road, and it is expected
that trains will be running by winter.

Incorporation in Wisconsin of the Ashland Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—Today in the Secre-
tary of State's office there were filed articles of
association of the Ashland Railroad Company,
with capital stock of $100,000. The contem-
plated line is from a junction with the St. Paul
& Omaha Line in Bayfield County, extending ten
miles into the Village of Ashland or beyond.
The Directors are St. Paul & Omaha officials.

Progress in the Construction of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, June 28.—The Cincinnati, Wabash &
Michigan Railway is now completed to Niles,
Mich. Tomorrow Manager Beckley will run a
train over the road and give the prominent citi-
zens of this city a free ride.

Interesting Facts About Sleeping-Cars.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Some little while
ago, meeting Mr. George M. Pullman, I
asked him the status of the sleeping-car
companies. "Well," said he, "there are three
such companies in the United States. The
Pullman Company has 900 cars, the Wagner
Company of Vanderbilt has 250 cars, and the
Woodruff Company has about seventy. The
latter company runs on the Cleveland, Colum-
bus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, on the
Coney Island route, and to certain other points.
The Pullman Company was formed in 1867,
though I had been operating sleeping-cars as a
private matter since 1859. The original pro-
prietors of the Pullman Company were myself,
the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Railroad, and the Michigan Central Rail-
road. I never had any rich men behind
me. The Wagner Company was backed
by Vanderbilt from the beginning, and is rather
a partnership than a corporation. Its stock is
not for sale in the public exchanges like that of
the Pullman Company. The capital stock of
the Wagner Company owns 250 cars, is $5,000,000.
When they have any stock trades among them-
selves they sell the stock for $150, making their
cars stand at about $30,000 apiece. While they
have built some pretty good cars more recently,
I do not suppose that they would average over
$5,000 apiece if brought to a forced sale. The
Pullman Company, with four large manufacto-
ries, with the Town of Pullman, and with 900
cars, is capitalized at $12,000,000. It has never
missed paying a dividend—paid 12 per cent per
annum for seven years, and has paid 8 per cent
ever since. We put its cars in at about $13,000
apiece."

"I suppose that you have always had a com-
petitor in Mr. Vanderbilt?"

"He has always favored the Wagner Company,
which is something of a family matter. With
the exception of his own son, who is a consi-
derable stockholders in it, I understand, are
William Scott, of Erie, Augustus Schell, and the
Wagner family."

"Are the Wagner cars to be put on the North-
western Railroad?"

"The Northw

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Hanlon Brothers. "Le Voyage en Suisse."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. The Chicago Church Choir Company. "Patience."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "An American King."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company. "Odette."

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Chicago Jockey Club.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Races at 2:30 p. m.

Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Game between Chicago and Boston Clubs at 3:40 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.—Attention Sir Knights—You are hereby notified to rendezvous at the asylum Thursday afternoon, June 29, 1882, at 5 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Frater Amos T. Hall. Knight Commandery will proceed at 2:30 prompt in carriages to the house of the deceased, No. 1618 Prairie-av., where the funeral services will be held. Remains will be taken to Detroit, Mich., for interment. By order of the Eminent Commander.
S. M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

FAIR weather, followed by local rains in the southern portion, and a rise in temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Irish patriot and agitator, was cordially received upon his arrival in Chicago yesterday, and his speech at Central Music-Hall in the evening drew out a gathering which completely filled that large auditorium. The speech, which we print this morning, will be found an extremely interesting and forcible presentation of a strong man's views relative to his country's needs. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of these views, Mr. Davitt deserves and commands respect for his great earnestness and intense devotion to the cause of oppressed Ireland.

MR. ROBESON'S record as Secretary of the Navy in the Administration of President Grant received a thorough overhauling in the House yesterday in the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, who was Chairman of the investigating committee which six years ago investigated the conduct of the Navy Department, took up the cudgel in behalf of the Democrats, and with an array of facts and figures gleaned in the course of that investigation made a savage attack on Robeson. The provisions of the bill were assailed for different reasons by different speakers, Democratic and Republican, and the measure will be roughly handled before it passes the House.

THE Irish question occupied a considerable portion of the House proceedings yesterday, and the action taken was of a kind calculated to embarrass the State Department if it shall undertake to carry out the letter and spirit of the House mandate. The first resolution adopted calls upon the President for information whether any proposition has been made by any person holding office under the United States to any American citizen in British prisons to accept their release upon conditions, and, if so, by whom such proposition was made and the nature thereof. The second resolution is still more aggressive. It requests the President forthwith to demand of the Government of Great Britain the reason for the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, and if it shall appear that such imprisonment is wrong and in violation of the rights of American citizens he is authorized to demand their release, and if it is delayed or refused he shall resort to such means as he may think proper to effect such release. Even this did not satisfy the ultra member from Brooklyn, Mr. Robinson, whom nothing would content short of a prompt declaration of war against Great Britain. He raved and blustered over the matter, declaring his purpose to bring articles of impeachment against Minister Lowell, and finally had to be forcibly suppressed.

THE final step taken by the Board of Trade authorities in winding up the April wheat deal, which has caused so much excitement first and last, only serves to increase the dilema into which that institution has been precipitated. The committee on the April wheat deal fixed the price of settlement at $1.31, though sales had been made at $1.40 or thereabouts. This same committee also filed charges against the leading operators in the April deal, recommending their expulsion on the ground that they had established a fictitious price. But when this case came before the Directors on Tuesday the committee declined to prosecute, and it was dismissed by unanimous vote. This decision involves the committee in a palpable contradiction. If the operators in the April deal did not establish a fictitious price, then the fixing of a price for settlement at nine cents lower than the ruling price on the last day of the month can scarcely be justified. If, on the other hand, a fictitious price was established which justified the committee in fixing a lower one, then those who established it ought to have been made to pay the penalty for violating an important rule of the board. At the very best, there seems to be a disregard for consistency in this whole matter which may cause the Board of Trade a good deal of trouble in future efforts to enforce the obligation of contracts that have no assured legal standing outside the board.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Illinois Republican State Convention met at Springfield yesterday, and performed its duty with a harmony which augurs well for the success of the party at the polls this fall, which contrasted strikingly with the long-drawn-out and bitter fight which marked the deliberations of the delegates who assembled at Springfield in 1880. The only offices for which candidates were to be nominated were those of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the first of these Gen. John Corson Smith was selected almost unanimously; for the second, Charles T. Strattan was chosen without much opposition, a result which has for some time been foreshadowed in the political columns of THE TRIBUNE. The ticket is a strong and well-balanced one.

Gen. Smith, originally from Galena, has been for many years a resident of Chicago. It was from Galena that he entered the armies of the Republic as a private in 1862. He served with singular gallantry until the close of the War, and was severely wounded while commanding a brigade in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. After the close of the Rebellion he was assigned to duty as an Assistant Assessor in the Department of Internal Revenue, with headquarters at Galena, where he served until the summer of 1872, when the Assessor's Department was abolished by act of Congress. He was then appointed by the Governor of Illinois to the office of Chief Grain-Inspector, with headquarters in this city, which position he filled until his nomination and election as State Treasurer in 1878—a place from which he retired at the close of his term, only to resume it again after the expiration of the period prescribed by the Constitution.

Of the quality of honesty, so essential in a person holding an office of high financial trust, Gen. Smith has already given proofs. A large sum of money was stolen from the Treasurer's office at Springfield by an adroit thief during his term of office, a loss which he made good out of his own pocket, although his obligation to do so was purely a moral one. As a civilian and as a soldier Gen. Smith has proved his worth, and the people of Illinois, who are familiar with his many admirable qualities, will give him in 1882 a heavier majority than he received in 1878.

Mr. Charles T. Strattan is a resident of Mount Vernon, Jefferson County—an Egyptian of the Egyptians. He has been long connected with the educational interests of Illinois as a teacher and as County Superintendent of Schools. He was elected to the last General Assembly by the Republicans as a minority member from the Forty-sixth Senatorial District. So great was the popularity which he acquired among his fellow-members during his term of office that his canvass for the position for which he has been nominated became a strikingly easy one. It is believed that his name will add strength to the ticket, not merely on account of his geographical position, but because of his well-known ability as an educator.

Two years ago the majority of the Republican Convention sought to override all precedents and to overrule the choice of the people by depriving the Congressional districts of their right to select members to represent them on the State Central Committee. This year no such attempt was made. The districts were allowed to nominate for this important position men of their own choice; and there is no likelihood that an attempt will ever be made hereafter to enforce in an Illinois Republican Convention the unit rule on this or any other question.

One of the delegates to the convention, stimulated by the enormous majority cast for the adoption of the prohibition amendment in Iowa the day before yesterday, offered a proposition that a prohibitory amendment be submitted to the people of this State. The resolution was voted down, however—receiving only 133 yeas to 633 nays. It is not surprising that a proposition of this sort was offered; it would have been surprising had it been adopted. Many of the delegates, especially those from the country, might on another occasion have voted in the affirmative, while under the present circumstances, an election just before them, and with the knowledge of the fact that their constituents had not chosen them with any intention that they should express themselves on the prohibition question, they felt it the part of wisdom to register their votes in the negative. Since the indorsement of such a measure, besides amounting to little in a practical way, might have cost the Republicans some members of the Legislature in closely-contested districts, all the politicians at Springfield spoke and voted against the adoption of the resolution.

The platform declares that the policy of the Republican party of the State and Nation is unchanged in reference to the demand for fair elections and honest counts, the honest treatment of the public debt and the public creditors, the reduction of taxation, the fostering of American industries, such reform of the civil service as to relieve the President of the importunities of officeseekers and at the same time enable Senators and Representatives in Congress to devote more time to legislation, and the improvement of water-ways for the transportation of the products of the West. The platform contains appropriate expressions of confidence in the present National Administration and of sorrow for the death of President Garfield, and appeals for the harmonizing of all party differences.

THE OUTER HARBOR.

Ten days ago THE TRIBUNE published the report of the Board of Engineers detailed by the War Department to ascertain whether the proposed extension by the Illinois Central Railroad Company of its line of piling 100 feet eastward north of Twelfth street would interfere with the usefulness of the outer harbor. The conclusions arrived at by the board, after a thorough examination of this phase of the question, were that such an extension would not destroy the usefulness of the harbor, and it was recommended that the railroad company be allowed to carry out its line that far, providing that it bound itself to erect viaducts whereby the wharves could be reached, and that it agreed to charge reasonable rates for the use of the tracks which were to be laid upon the piers. It was the impression that this report would be concurred in by the Secretary of War, and that there would at last be a fair prospect of the transfer of some of the shipping to the outer harbor, and a consequent relief of the river and of the tens of thousands who have to cross it daily. It appears, however, that Secretary Lincoln does not feel at liberty to indorse the conclusions of the commission.

In his memorandum, which will be found in full in our news columns, the Secretary states that the conclusion of the board is that the proposed extension of the shore line 100 feet eastward would be an encroachment which should be prohibited, unless the extension is accompanied by effectual provisions relating to the use of the railway tracks and the building of numerous public viaducts. Those are conditions which the Secretary thinks it is impossible for the War Department under the present circumstances to embody in any arrangement for the withdrawal of the present prohibition against the extension of the breakwater line. In the plan which was approved in 1871 for the outer harbor it was contemplated that no wharves should be built until the system had been approved by the Secretary of War. It is evident, however, says Secretary Lincoln, that the Secretary of War can give no approval to any plans except when they are submitted by the person or corporation that is indisputably entitled to build the wharves over the present submerged lands. To approve the recommendations of the board would be to approve a system of wharves to be erected upon the submerged lands the title to which is in dispute, and would be in effect to yield the cession to one of the claimants of those lands, which the railroad company is. This would be an assumption by the War Department of judicial functions which it is not believed are proper for it to exercise in such a case. It is thought premature for the department to approve any plan for the construction of wharves until the title to the submerged lands has been judicially settled. For these reasons the Secretary disapproves of the plan, and the prohibition now resting against the extension of the present railroad breakwater is continued in force.

By the act of the General Assembly of 1869 the title to these submerged lands for a mile out was granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. That act was repealed by the Legislature of 1873. The officers of the railroad company claim that the repeal was illegal, being in the nature of an attempted violation of a contract. The officers of the State claim that there was no contract made by the act of 1869, and that therefore the repeal is valid. The Secretary of War is evidently unwilling, and naturally so, to settle the question one way or the other. He prefers that it be left to the adjudication of the courts. In view of the fact that before many years have passed the lake marine will have so increased that the Chicago River will not have capacity to contain it, and that the crowded condition of that stream will have become an intolerable nuisance to the people, the sooner the matter is taken into the courts and the ownership of the property decided the better it will be for everybody. The work of constructing wharves in the outer harbor, so that the improvement on which the Government has expended so much money may be made available for commercial purposes as soon as possible, should be commenced at an early day, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that either the State authorities or the officers of the Illinois Central will take steps to bring the question of ownership before the proper court, in order that the title to these submerged lands may be judicially determined, and that the work of constructing wharves in accordance with some plan which the War Department can approve may be commenced at once.

A SPECK OF WAR IN MAINE.

The Maine Democrats in their Convention at Lewiston Tuesday adopted a platform which has more than usual significance. The part of it relating to the tariff is as follows:

> The present tariff, whereby $150,000,000 of surplus revenue are annually exacted from the laboring and producing classes, should be reduced so as to leave this money in the pockets of the people, where it belongs and is most safe, and thus curtail the reckless expenditures of a corrupt and spendthrift Congress, and remove an oppressive load of unnecessary and excessive taxation which is crushing out the life and substance of the people. The perpetuation beyond twenty years and beyond any public necessity of the onerous taxation imposed on American industry by the so-called protective tariff, whereof a large excess above what accrues as revenue to the Government is protested against, as it goes to enlarge the profits of favored manufacturers, imposes burdens upon labor, and particularly agricultural labor, increases the cost of living, which is not offset by a corresponding increase in wages or in the price of agricultural products, and it is a heartless mockery to pretend to redress grievances that have become intolerable by referring the revision of the tariff to a commission purposely packed to continue it.

There are several specifications contained in this charge, but they may all be reduced to two: First, that the taxes levied by the General Government are unnecessarily high and oppressive; and, secondly, that the mode of levying them is radically vicious and unjust. The statement that a large surplus invites extravagant appropriations and wasteful expenditures of the public money is a truism, though it is pointed and adorned by the River and Harbor bill, the public buildings bills, and other measures passed by one or both Houses of Congress at the present session. The allusion to "the heartless mockery" embodied in the appointment of the Tariff Commission is the candid expression of an opinion which is shared by all sincere advocates of revenue reform.

These resolutions derive their chief importance from the fact that they were adopted in Maine. Both political parties in New England have been stout defenders of the prohibitory tariff system ever since the War, and Maine has been conspicuous for its devotion to the cause. The shipbuilding interests which Maine used to have, and which under the high tariff she has ceased to have, never have wavered in their devotion to the navigation laws and all the other parts of the tariff system. Maine has been for years represented in Congress by extreme protectionists. The most ultra tariff man in the Senate is probably Mr. Frye, of Maine, who is now seeking reëlection. The adoption of anti-tariff resolutions by the Fusionists of Maine means more than similar action in any other State of the Union would mean. It is a challenge to the Republicans of Maine to make the canvass on that issue; and it is not the watchword of a desperate cause. Whatever the Republicans of Maine or of other States may think of the probable result of the election in September, the Fusionists are confident of success. They have chosen to elect all the Congressmen on a general ticket because they believed that in this way they could secure the whole delegation. They have made this unequivocal declaration of principles on the tariff question not because they are hopeless of carrying the election, but because they believe such a platform will help them to win. It will not do for the Republicans of Maine this year to be too confident. They were rudely surprised, and the country shared the sensation with them, by the result of the election in September, 1880. Let us hope that a similar experience is not in store for them next September.

If the Fusionists of Maine shall carry the State on the platform they have announced, the tariff issue will be at once precipitated into National politics. It need not and probably will not take the shape of an attack upon the tariff or a defense of it as such. The cry will be for lower taxes, economy in public expenditures, cheaper food and clothing, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and a living chance for "the poor man" to get on in the world. There will inevitably be more or less of demagogy mixed up with the Democratic arguments, but that need not prevent them from having weight and gaining votes. Prudent Republicans will not wish to go to the country on the issue of high vs. low taxes; a large vs. a small surplus; extravagance vs. economy in public expenditure. There never was a sound theory of taxation that justified taking more from the people than is necessary for the expenses of the Government. The Government is not organized to do a banking business, or to promote private industries by unlawful and artificial bounties. Taxes must come eventually out of the live capital and the wages of the country, and out of the pockets of producers and consumers. There is no other way under heaven whereby taxes can be raised than by deducting them from the capital of the country. A surplus of $150,000,000 in the Treasury means, therefore, that that amount has been taken from the wage-paying and wage-earning classes arbitrarily by the Government, which has no use for the money.

The success of the Republicans in Maine is, of course, to be desired for reasons entirely apart from the tariff issue. But we should very much regret to see the Republican party at large go into a general canvass as heavily handicapped as the Republicans of Maine have been. Low taxes, small surplus, and public economy constitute a program which even the Democratic party, honeycombed as it is with fraud and hypocrisy, might stand upon with a chance of success. The Republican party cannot afford to let their opponents have the leverage they would have if the present system of taxation should not be reformed before the next Presidential election. The repeal of the taxes on perfumery, matches, bank checks, deposits, and capital, and the reduction of the taxes on cigars and cigarets is not enough. There must be a revision of the tariff which will bring down the cost of the necessaries of life. The high-tariff scheme for taking off all the taxes on tobacco and whisky before touching the exorbitant tariff dues falls little short of madness. There must be relief for the food-producers and the food-consumers before the whisky-sellers and tobacco-manufacturers are attended to.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MUDDLE.

The new Minister of the United States to Chili (Dr. Logan) is about to depart on his mission, and the Administration is said to be sorely perplexed as to what instructions shall be given him. This is the natural result of the wavering policy which has been pursued with regard to the Chili-Peru relations. Special-Envoy Trescott, since his return from South America, has made it very clear that the United States Government is regarded with mingled contempt and hostility by the Chilian authorities. The hostility sprang from the original intention of the United States Government to exert its influence to save Peru from spoliation; the contempt is due to the reversal of Mr. Trescott's original instructions and the weakness exhibited by the Arthur-Frelinghuysen Government in receding from the position which had been taken under the advice of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Trescott has brought back with him many instances illustrating the animosity entertained in Chili against the United States, and the disposition to dispute the claim of our Government to the leading position among American nations. It is said, also, that the new Minister sent by Chili to Washington (Mr. Godoy) took occasion in presenting his credentials to conduct himself with a hauteur and self-sufficiency altogether unusual on such occasions, as if instructed to make the Washington authorities understand that Chili regards itself as the equal, if not the superior, of the United States, and proposes to assert its prowess if the United States Government shall dare to mix up in South American affairs. It is entirely natural that a Government which was able to terrify the Executive of the United States with the threat of a couple of ironclads—for that is what Chilian resistance meant—should hold its head very high and look down with disdain upon the United States authorities.

If there were nothing more in all this than mere diplomatic chagrin the United States Government could well afford to ignore the strutting of Chilian Ministers and the snubbing of American Ministers in Chili. But there is a question of much greater importance to be settled within the near future. The terms of a permanent peace are yet to be made between Chili and Peru. Even the Arthur-Frelinghuysen Administration is not willing to take the responsibility of approving the program of spoliation and disintegration which Chili is inclined to impose upon Peru. But unless the American Government assents to such terms or renews its pretensions to arbitration which were set up in the first instance it virtually surrenders its claim to primary consideration in the affairs of the American Continent, and withdraws to make way for European intervention. The latter is almost sure to follow whenever it is conceded that the United States Government is not prepared to make good its own claim to recognition. This foreign intervention, whether it come from France or from a syndicate of foreign nations, would be an overt invasion of the Monroe doctrine, and submission on the part of the Administration would be in violation of the important traditional policy of our Government. There is no doubt that the European nations would stand aside and concede the right of the United States to conduct an arbitration if our Government were disposed to assert it. But when the United States Government refuses to intervene in any way and European power shall be once actively engaged it will be a matter of much greater difficulty to revive the claims of the United States Government and fatal to the Monroe doctrine to abandon them. This awkward and uncomfortable situation might have been avoided if Mr. Trescott had been permitted to proceed under his first instructions.

It is certainly very humiliating to feel that a United States Minister cannot be sent to a country like Chili with any confidence in his receiving respectful treatment, and that such a Government as ours is in doubt as to what instructions shall be given him to guide his conduct in case of trouble. So long as any uncertainty prevails in the minds of President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen, Minister Logan may better be kept at home. It is high time that the State Department should decide upon some definit policy in South American affairs and adhere to it.

THE ARCTIC HEROES.

No sadder or more pathetic record was ever penned than the diary of the unfortunate but gallant Lieut. De Long. In its simple but touching entries day by day in those inhospitable Siberian wastes he has condensed a story of patient suffering, of hopeless misery, of heroic endurance, of Christian faith, and of resignation to the divine will, which has a moral that should be heeded. It is the story of a gallant Christian hero, whose life was flung away in the blind chase of Arctic mysteries that can never be solved, and if they could be solved would be of no service to the world.

The heroism of Lieut. De Long and of his whole party, their unflinching courage, and their manly resignation to the inevitable during that terrible October cannot be read without a feeling of admiration for the nobility of human nature, commingled with pity that such gallant men should have been so needlessly sacrificed to this Arctic craze. How pitilessly and steadily the story moves on to its pathetic denouement, all the more pathetic that it is told by the principal actor himself as he sees his men falling day by day around him, and knows that his own time is surely fixed, and yet has faith so firm that he can write, "I trust in God, and believe that He, having fed us thus far, will not suffer us to die of want now," and, when his horrible fate is no longer uncertain, can still be content that the will of the Lord shall be done! That march across the ice-fields by these shivering, benumbed, starving men was the march of death. Only a few days after the first entry the faithful Erickson died, and he was buried with funeral honors by his dying comrades. How eagerly we follow the ventures made by Alexy in quest of game, and how pitiful it seems that day after day he should come back empty-handed! A gleam of hope springs up when Nindermann and Noros are sent forward for help, but alas, it soon fades, and once more we watch the little party of doomed men struggling on a little distance each day, and sometimes having to retrace their steps as they found their way blocked by the "great river." At last the hunter Alexy succumbs, and the next day Lee follows him. Their exhausted comrades have not sufficient strength to bury them, and they carry them just "round a corner out of sight." They are reduced to a little sweet-oil and willow leaves when Sunday, Oct. 23, comes. It finds Lieut. De Long too exhausted to read the whole of the divine service. The diary closes Oct. 30. It is only a record now of the deaths each day. No food, no fire, no hope—but no complaint. On the 30th the record simply says: "Boyd and Gartz died during the night. Mr. Collins dying." These are the last words. There were but three left, and they must have followed their comrades into the sleep of death before another day. Melville's discovery completes the terrible record:

> While these men were digging toward the east Melville went on along the bank twenty feet above the river, to find a place to take bearings. He then saw a camp-kettle and the remains of a fire about a thousand yards from a tent, and, approaching, nearly stumbled upon De Long's hand sticking out of the snow about thirty feet from the edge of the bank. Here, under about a foot of snow, they found the bodies of De Long and Ambler about three feet apart, and Ah Sam lying at their feet, all partially covered by pieces of tent and a few pieces of blanket. All others except Alexy they found at the place where the tent was pitched. Lee and Kanack were close by in a cleft in the bank toward the west. Two boxes of records, with the medicine chest and a flag on a staff, were beside the tent.

To every future expedition that sets out in quest of the pole this record should be read. It should be read to every Government that encourages brave men to venture within that icy solitude of death. It should be read to every individual that seeks to honor his own name and to any newspaper that seeks to increase its own fame by contributions to these enterprises, which have never brought any useful information from those regions of eternal ice, where Nature has set up her impenetrable barriers, and which have never sent back any tidings but those of death. Of what value is all the knowledge that has ever come from the Arctic Zone compared with the hundreds of sailors as gallant as De Long himself who have flung their lives away in pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp that always evades capture and always lures its pursuers on to destruction? Much as we may admire the courage, and devotion, and Christian heroism of Lieut. De Long—and there is no brighter name in the naval register—this admiration will bring no consolation to his bereaved family, and as we contemplate that hundred days' march to certain death of those brave fellows, among whom the lowest was equally a hero with the highest, there can be but a universal feeling of regret that such gallant lives should have been needlessly flung away.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION.

The people of Iowa, at an election held in that State Tuesday, adopted by a very heavy majority on a large popular vote an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquor whatever, including ale, wine, and beer. The exact terms of the amendment are as follows:

> No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine, and beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provision hereof.

This amendment to the Constitution was adopted by two successive Legislatures, and has now been adopted by a vote of the people. It cannot, therefore, be justly called hasty or inconsiderate legislation. The people of Iowa have certainly acted in the most deliberate manner.

An amendment in the same terms as that adopted in Iowa is now pending before the people of Indiana, and is to be voted on at the next election. It has been so successfully maintained by the State Legislature that it is anticipated that it will be carried in Indiana by a large majority of the popular vote, and thus liquor prohibition will become the constitutional rule in Iowa and Indiana, as it is already in Kansas.

What is possible in these three States may be possible in other States. Wisconsin and Michigan are probably as encouraging fields for prohibition as Iowa has proved to be, and it may be that the same influences that have proved so powerful in these States may assert themselves in Ohio and Illinois, to the extent at least of compelling the submission of this question of prohibition to a vote of the people. It is not likely that the people of Kansas, Iowa, or Indiana are any more temperate or abstemious in their habits and tastes than are the people of Ohio or Illinois, but it does not follow that it requires a popular antipathy to the use of intoxicating liquors to secure extreme or even radical legislation restricting the public sale of such beverages. The anti-liquor sentiment takes various forms. In this State twenty-five years ago a peremptory prohibitory law when submitted to the people was voted down, the people seemingly taking but slight interest in the question. In Ohio, about the same time, the question was submitted in the peculiar form of prohibiting the licensing of the sale, leaving the sale itself unprohibited and free. In other States the wiser policy has been adopted of leaving the question of licensing or the legal sale of liquor to the voters of each municipality to determine for themselves the question of sale or no sale within their territorial limits. Under this local option law it is within the power of each municipality, in case it authorizes licenses, to fix the amount thereof, and in many places in Illinois the license fee has been fixed at $500 and in others at $1,000 a year.

The popular approval given to the legislation hostile to the traffic in liquor in our judgment owes much of its force to the character assumed by certain classes engaged in that traffic. The liquor-traders have of late years undertaken an aggressive form of action, and in many places have organized as a distinct party, making the defense and promotion of the saloon business the overruling question in politics. In Iowa the liquor party had its organization in every part of the State, with its committees and political machinery, and, while opposing the adoption of the prohibitory law, did not hesitate to threaten and menace all other parties that did not disapprove that law. It threatened the ostracism of all Republicans and of all Democrats who favored the prohibitory law; it deliberately renounced any affiliation with either the Democratic or Republican party so long as either of those parties did not openly and undisguisedly denounce and oppose the prohibitory law. In fact, announcing the policy of boycotting all men and parties that favored prohibition or high license, it organized as a saloonkeepers' party, having for its purpose the largest liberty for the traffic in intoxicating liquors. While there can be no legal objection to a saloonkeepers' party, or to any man voting alone or with others to encourage saloons and the free traffic in liquors, there is a moral objection on the part of thousands, who care nothing about the use or disuse of intoxicating liquors, to being coerced into voting for a special interest under the threat of that special interest to defeat the ordinary political organizations of the country. The saloonkeepers' party has done much to build up the strength of the prohibition party in Iowa and in Indiana, and the organization of a like party in Ohio may eventually build up a party in that State which, while it may not demand prohibition, may abolish the present free liquor traffic by placing in the Constitution a rigorous license law that will tax that traffic to the verge of prohibition.

It cannot be denied that the organization of the liquor-dealers as a distinct political party has been an offense to the moral sentiments of the American people; it was regarded as a threat by which the general public was menaced by a faction, and as such it was resented and rebuked. Thousands of men who ordinarily would have consented to the continuance of saloons under a large license-tax refused to submit to the dictation of a saloonkeepers' organization, and therefore permitted this prohibitory law to pass. In all parts of the country the same objection to the same form of coercion—to the demand of a distinctive saloonkeepers' party—will eventually have the same result upon the popular mind.

In the City of Chicago there is a strong and deep-rooted hostility to the liquor traffic, growing largely out of the fact that the saloonkeepers' associations are organized and publicly assume to dictate who shall be permitted to control the Government of this city. The fact that a number of the City Council are themselves members of the Saloonkeepers' Union, and that, true to the instincts of the trade, they oppose and defeat every effort to fix a proper rate of license for the liquor traffic, is calculated to nurse the wrath that is sure to come whenever the people of this city shall be divided between the saloonkeepers as one party and the non-saloonkeepers as the other party. When that time comes, as it is certain to when the saloonkeepers' organization assumes a little more aggressiveness, the unanimity of the people of this city to rebuke such an attempt at dictation will be especially marvelous to the members of the guild who already act as if the public generally, and especially the two political parties, are afraid of them. The people of both parties feel alike provoked at the attempt of the saloonkeepers' organizations to dictate to the country, and they are apt, when an opportunity offers, to resent that attempt. The organized effort at Washington by the liquor-dealers' organization to abolish the tax on whisky, and their raising an immense lobby fund to influence legislation, has not been without its effect on the general mind. When a saloonkeepers' party presents itself as a substitute for all other parties it invites that opposition and general defeat which it is certain to meet at the hands of the people. There may be but a small proportion of the people who favor or participate in a distinctive so-called prohibition party, but when the only other choice that is offered is that of the saloonkeepers' party there can be little doubt as to the outcome of the contest.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* calls attention to the fact that the widow and two children of the adopted son of Andrew Jackson are now living in a state of destitution on the "Hermitage" plantation in Tennessee. The Hermitage is owned by the State of Tennessee, and the Jackson family, owing to their extreme poverty, are simply tenants at will on the place. "To such straits have they been reduced," says the *Commercial*, "that they have seriously contemplated the sale of the souvenirs about the house which have so much contributed to making it historic." Commenting upon this, the New York *Tribune* says:

> Mrs. Jackson was for years the mistress of the White House, and it is well known that the General was deeply attached to her, and that it was owing to her example and precepts that late in life he openly professed the Christian religion. The country has an opportunity to come to the relief of this needy historic family in a manner peculiarly appropriate. The papers of Jackson, which since 1843 have had a varied and rather remarkable experience—for many years their whereabouts was absolutely unknown—are now owned by the Jacksons, and can be purchased by the United States. They comprise the records of the General's campaigns of the Creek War, the defense of New Orleans and the Florida invasion, and a large number of other documents of related interest. We think it will be generally agreed that the Government ought to own these papers. It will also be generally agreed that it is discreditable to American generosity and patriotism that the family of Andrew Jackson should be allowed to know what want is. A little less talk and a little more turkey for the Jacksons at 8th of January celebrations would be in order.

THE auction-sale, at New York last week, of the Bushnell collection of American coins and medals, realized in the aggregate $13,901. The Messrs. Chapman were the purchasers of about 25 per cent of the entire collection, and, of the coins and medals purchased by them, one-half were on orders from customers, and the other half for their own stock or private collection. Mr. Parmelee, the largest individual buyer, spent about $3,800; Mr. Frossard paid about $2,500, partly for his own collection and the balance on commission; and George W. Cogan, the next largest purchaser, expended about $1,600. The three highest prices paid for what the late Mr. Bushnell considered the gems of his collection were $650 for the Good Samaritan shilling, purchased by L. G. Parmelee, of Boston; $550 for the Lord Baltimore penny, also bought by Mr. Parmelee; and $505 for the Ephraim Brasher gold doubloon of 1787, which Mr. Frossard bought for a collector in the West who did not wish his name made public. The sale was one of the largest and most important which has ever taken place in the country; priced catalogs, it is stated, will be in great demand by collectors, and the figures obtained will very largely assist in fixing the standard of market values for some time to come.

THE census returns give 155,000,000 pounds as the amount of wool clipped from 35,000,000 sheep in the United States in the spring of 1880. This shows encouraging progress since 1870, when the reported clip was 100,000,000 pounds from 28,000,000 sheep. Nearly a fourth of the entire production of 1880 is returned from two States—namely: Ohio, which is credited with 25,000,000 pounds of wool and 3,000,000 sheep, and California, which shows nearly 17,000,000 pounds of wool and 4,000,000 sheep. In 1870 the clip of California was 11,000,000 and that of Ohio 20,000,000 pounds. After these two States come, in 1880, Michigan with 12,000,000, New York 9,000,000, Pennsylvania 8,000,000, Missouri 7,000,000, and Wisconsin 7,000,000 pounds. The rapid growth of sheep-raising in Texas is shown by the fact that the number of sheep increased between 1870 and 1880 from 700,000 to nearly 2,000,000, and the amount of wool shorn from 1,250,000 to nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The increase in the production of wool has always been marked in Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; but in New York the reported clip of 1880 was more than 1,500,000 pounds less than that of 1870, while the number of sheep was nearly 500,000 smaller in 1880 than in 1870.

SAID Prince Bismarck, at the close of his recent speech in the Reichstag, opening the debate on the tobacco monopoly: "If you ask me why, in the event of your not adopting the monopoly, I do not comply with the intention I expressed in 1877 of resigning, I reply that I remain out of personal considerations for his Majesty. When I saw him lying in his blood after the Nobiling attempt at assasination I vowed I would never resign without his consent. I shall not have many opportunities of addressing you again, but I enjoin you not to dim the national name of Germany in the eyes of Europe, upon whose horizon there is a cloud now arising."

THE productive funds of Cornell University now amount to $1,252,990.48, which, with the sums received from students, yielded $140,501.71. Its Ithaca real estate is valued at $713,673.82, and the equipment provided for its various departments at $289,889.01. Besides its already invested endowment, the university still owns a body of Western lands comprising 300,706.56 acres. For that portion of this domain which consists of Wisconsin pine lands the authorities recently refused an offer of $2,250,000; but the demand for this species of property is now so great that the university will doubtless soon be induced to part with its Western possessions. There can thus be little doubt that within the course of a few months the funds will yield an income as large as that enjoyed by any similar institution in the country. A recent special bequest to the university library, which is speedily to become available, will produce, it is estimated, a yearly income not far short of $50,000. The record of the academic year just closed shows that instruction has been given to 384 students of all grades by thirty-five professors and lecturers and eighteen assistant professors or instructors.

PORTLAND *Oregonian:* "Democratic wiseacres in the Eastern cities are maundering about our election. They can only explain the result as the Bourbon organ here explained it on the morning after the election, by asserting that the Democratic voters of the State are mercenary and corrupt, and were 'bought up like sheep.' The true reason of the defeat is, that the Democratic party of Oregon is tired of its ancient leadership, and that new life has been introduced into the State by influx of population and increase of industrial and commercial activity. Mossbacked Democracy, as represented by Grover, Whitaker, Slater, and Smith, belongs to the past, and has no future. Living Democrats, those whose faces are not set toward the grave nor the declining sun—particularly in this active, growing, and bustling city—voted in large numbers with the Republicans."

THE colored people in Texas seem disposed to make a new departure in politics by running their own machine for their own interests. At an emancipation celebration at Austin on the 19th there were 5,000 present, and they were addressed by numerous speakers, both white and black. The most striking speech was made by the Rev Allan Grant, an influential colored preacher, whose sentiments were vociferously applauded, especially his remark that "our eyes are now sufficiently opened by experience to the wisdom of fixing upon principles adapted to the wants of the colored people and not upon men. If there is an honest man who represents the principles and platform upon which we stand it is our duty to support him."

AT a recent royal levée in London gentlemen wearing ruffles of old lace—which, it seems, are a violation of the sumptuary laws of the Court of Queen Victoria—were conducted by an official to a side room, where the obnoxious decorations were cut from their wrists before they were permitted to appear in the presence of royalty.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Barnes, "the boy preacher," has converted nearly 5,000 people in Kentucky. Why Mr. Barnes should wish to break up horse-racing in this country is not clear.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco have sent $300 to the Iowa sufferers. Having listened to several of Denis Kearney's speeches, the Chinese know what a cyclone means.

Thirty gilded chariots will be a feature of the Czar's coronation, which is now announced to take place in September. The Czar is evidently trying to lay over an American circus.

"I see it stated in the papers that four Chicago men lost $10,000 on a horse-race in your town Tuesday. The balance of trade seems to be a little against Chicago this season."—*William M. Evarts.*

Mr. Cyrus Field has placed a Garfield memorial window in the chapel of Williams College. He also erected a monument to André. Mr. Field's post-mortem affection for people seems to be of the warmest character.

Col. Ingersoll says it is absurd to ask him to believe that seven men could or did blow down the walls of Jericho with rams' horns. Why Col. Ingersoll should imag

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Bey has demanded that the Euro- fired on the Egyptian rioters be pun- rabi Bey should be careful not to let a him in the cheek. Kindness to an- ught by the Koran and practiced by ohammedans.

e dispatch says "An American ar has arrived, and Christians are ore hopeful." This is right. When- tion of the American navy is dis- alling along the water, just like a real ere can be no doubt of an all-wise

rk meets any of his wives in a walk the bazaars, it is not etiquet for him to m, although they may be throwing money right and left. He can only bend and say, "Inshallah!" (please, "Allah Kerim" (God is merciful.—*Times.* It is safe to say that the boys in nopie are kept pretty busy saying erim!" when the time for buying thes arrives.

ple hangs ripe above our head, nd red in its harvest prime; the beautiful blossom is dead ved in the sweet May time,

nd green was the waving field happy primrose time of the year; vests are gathered—a frightful yield— e fields are brown and bare.

little friend, can the ripened fruit to the bud? Can the yellow grain again the tender shoot? it is vain. *Times Tribune.*

PERSONALS.

tta, it is said, suffers constant fear ts, and his friend, M. Camescasses, Voltaire, has given him a body-guard his house night and day.

ondack" Murray denies the story living a sinful and poverty-stricken as. He claims to be walking upright making money out of a big sheep

ing to the London *World*, a special ring as its only passengers Mrs. Lang- er maid, left Glasgow at 12 midnight ed in London at 9:30 a. m., a wonder- k run. The cost of it was £108 15s. If try travels in this fashion on this side ter, her impresario will not be happy.

on Davis has withdrawn his ser- of the invitation to lecture in Atlanta, he benefit of the Young Men's Library on. pleading feeble health and the f many years which render him un- the task leave him but little hope he will render him more competent

. H. Dana recently purchased in fine portrait of Longfellow by the ity, which has for years been the chief of that painter's studio. It was n Rome during Mr. Longfellow's visit in it Mrs. Dana appears, a bright-eyed den with golden tresses, peeping over 's shoulder.

ary Chandler's house on I street, on, is to be enlarged during the ab- the family this summer to meet the ents of the entertaining they propose Her house was formerly Senator Pomeroy, and was afterward Senator Sumner, and was occupied by nd wife during the first months of their marriage.

haharajah of Burrampore died at Al- on the 27th of May. He came to bid to Sir George Couper in the beginning and caught a chill from which he never . He was well known to sportsmen in d is said to have assisted in the killing rs. He was one of the most respected inces. For distinguished services duri- utiny he was granted a large *Jaghir* by Governments.

laine's new house in Washington, ing completion, will be one of the most private residences in that city. It will ghts through an extremely large plate-glass On the first floor are two halls, re- fifteen and twenty feet wide, running the house at right angles with each five rooms, about twenty by twenty- ach in size, all of which, by sliding doors, rown into a single suite. The interior k of the house is of walnut, mahogany nd oak.

ev. Dr. Joseph Alden, who, at the has just retired from the Presidency of York State Normal School at Albany long and honored career as an edu outs. He was, after being graduated College, for two years tutor in gree Latin at Princeton; seventeen years of Rhetoric and Political Economy at College; five years Professor of Mental Philosophy at Lafayette College; a President of Jefferson College, Pennsyl- d fifteen years President of the Nor- al at Albany.

FOREIGN.

If England Fights She Is Likely to Fight All Europe.

She Invited France to Join Her, but France Respectfully Declined.

Thirty-two Men-of-War Congregated in the Harbor of Alexandria.

The Europeans Killed Many an Arab Fiend in Defending Their Lives.

Another Cowardly Assasination in Ireland, Near Tralee, Yesterday.

Narrow Escape of the Duke of Edinburg from Drowning, at Bayona, Spain.

EGYPT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Special Cable.

PARIS, June 28.—An interesting letter from one of the Alexandria correspondents of the *Temps* throws rather a new light on the events of June 11 at Alexandria. The Europeans, according to this letter, made a most desperate resistance, and succeeded in inflicting infinitely heavier loss on their Arab assailants than they themselves suffered. According to the official Egyptian figures the number of persons admitted to the hospitals reached 1,350, of which 1,150 were natives. But many more killed and wounded Arabs certainly disappeared. One Italian is said to have alone killed sixteen, and two Maltese, armed with carbines, and defended by a barricade, together shot fifty. The carnage in the Place de Paibie, where 200 armed Italians and Greeks were assembled, was terrible.

FRANCE BACKS OUT.

The *Voltaire* this morning declares that Lord Lyons on the day before yesterday formally invited the French Government to cooperate with England in an armed intervention in Egypt. After an excited discussion, the majority of the Cabinet belief unfavorable to the project, it was decided that France should hold aloof from intervention.

DISQUIETING NEWS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—The news from Egypt this morning is very disquieting. Both the Europeans and the inhabitants are in a state of panic.

SIR CHARLES DILKE,

in reply to questions in the House today, stated that rumors had reached the Government that ten Greeks had been murdered in the interior, but the Government had not yet been able to verify the rumor. He refused all information as to the intended action of the Government. England is reported to be

ISOLATED AT THE CONFERENCE,

the Eastern Powers having decided to recognize Arabi and the national party as the de facto rulers of Egypt. France alone supports England in a half-hearted manner. Among the Ministerial supporters there is a belief that, notwithstanding the warlike preparations afoot, the Government will at the last moment

BACK DOWN

rather than have recourse to force in face of what may be a European coalition against its pretensions in Egypt. Any such change of policy would, however, endanger the existence of the Ministry. There is said to be indication that Russia favors English intervention in Egypt.

A COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT OF HOSTAGES.

Special Cable.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.—The *Herald's* special: Information just received makes me believe that important events are impending. People who hitherto had intended staying here on account of vital interests in Egypt are now hurrying away. Last night a council was held for taking into consideration the question of hostages, the

SELECTION OF ENGLISHMEN BEING PRINCIPALLY ADVOCATED.

The natives seem to be certain that dissensions have arisen in the conference on account of some Power siding with them. Whether this is true or not, the consequences for the moment are disastrous to the prestige of England and France. Preparations are being made on a large scale to block the Suez Canal.

MUCH DISSATISFATION

is felt aboard the Galena at the order to proceed direct to Gibraltar without calling for stores at Nice, as the officers have suffered enormously through helping the refugees, and look upon the order, after bearing the brunt of the work, as an injustice.

WAR VESSELS AT ALEXANDRIA.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.—There are thirty-two men-of-war in the harbor of Alexandria, and four more are expected.

FRESH OUTBREAK.

There were symptoms of a rising here yesterday, directed particularly against the English. The soldiers cleared the square and the guards have been doubled.

STARVING.

Ragheb Pasha informed the Italian Consul that 30,000 natives were starving. The Cabinet Council considers the question tomorrow. Arabi Pasha, who went to Cairo Tuesday, returns to attend the meeting.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY

into the cause of the riots of the 11th inst. received information today against three officers said to have in their possession the loot taken during the riots. The Court proposed to search their residences, but the Under Secretary of War declared he could not permit such an insult to Egyptian officers.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GERMANY

has advised the Porte to prepare to send troops to Egypt in anticipation of the probable decisions of the conference.

ARABI PASHA.

PARIS, June 28.—England is now the only Power that is resolutely opposed to an arrangement with Arabi Pasha.

SUPPLIES FOR THE BRITISH.

LONDON, June 28.—The steamer Stanley, which will leave Woolwich for Malta on Friday, will take field hospitals, cavalry equipment, submarine mines, and a portion of a portable railway.

THE LONDON GUARDS.

It is understood that the two militia regiments of the London district will not be dismissed after training, but will be retained for garrison duty in view of the possibility of two battalions of the Guards being sent to the Mediterranean.

HEAVY DRAGOONS.

It is stated that a regiment of heavy dragoons and four battalions of infantry at Aldershot have been warned to be prepared to go to the Mediterranean.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

It is reported that France will coöperate with England in armed intervention. If necessary France will send 10,000 men.

PANIC REVIVED.

Dispatches from Alexandria say the proposed departure of the Sienkiewiz and Sir Edward Malet revives the panic. The distress among the natives is increasing.

THE FAILURE OF THE FIRM

for whose account was forced a sale of £500,000 of Egyptian unified stock, will not be announced. The firm will pay 10 shillings on the pound by installments.

NO ISOLATED ACTION WHILE THE CONFERENCE IS IN SESSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—It is stated that the Ambassadors declared their Governments would abstain from isolated action while the conference is assembled, except for the protection of their respective subjects.

THE ITALIAN FLEET.

ROME, June 28.—It is stated that the Admiral commanding the Italian fleet has been ordered to cruise within easy distance of Alexandria, so that it can be promptly summoned in case of necessity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH BANQUET.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—The Irish Parliamentary party gave Mr. Parnell a dinner tonight at the Westminster Palace Hotel in honor of his birthday. Thirty members of the advanced party were present. Mr. Justin McCarthy was in the chair. The reunion is noteworthy as an expression of confidence in Mr. Parnell, and as a sign that the danger of a threatened split is at an end. Among those present were Messrs. Dillon, Healey, and O'Donnell, who seemed at one time inclined to separate themselves from the policy of the leader of the Irish party. The proceedings, however, were of the most amicable kind, and, though it was arranged that the fewest possible speeches should be made, there was a general concurrence of opinion that Mr. Parnell was

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Piedges of loyalty were freely given by the few gentlemen called upon to speak. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested when allusions were made to the leadership of Mr. Parnell, several members admitting that, on occasions when they differed from him in opinion as to the wisdom of the policy adopted, events had proved that Mr. Parnell had always been in the right.

SPEECHES WERE MADE

by Messrs. Dillon, Seaton, and O'Kelly, expressing a belief that, if the policy of caution and wisdom were pursued with unflinching steadiness and resolution, before many years had passed the party would assemble not in the Capital of foreigners but in the Capital of their native land, when Mr. Parnell, instead of being a leader of a Parliamentary party, would be the recognized chief of the nation. The proceedings were brought to a close by all singing the national anthem, "God Save Ireland."

NARROWLY ESCAPED DROWNING.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28.—The Duke of Edinburg narrowly escaped drowning today while fishing at Bayona, Spain. He was four times carried under, and half an hour struggling to reach the shore.

DEAD.

Lord Chesham is dead.

THE TURF.

Race for Northumberland plate was won by Victor Emanuel, Novice second, Champion third.

A BANQUET.

The Irish members of Parliament entertained Parnell at a banquet this evening. Justin McCarthy presided. The health of Parnell was toasted and speeches were made in his honor.

VERY NEATLY SAID.

The *Times*, commenting on the approaching execution of Guiteau, says: "The American people should insist upon an immediate reform of judicial procedure which would prevent another such degrading scene as that of Guiteau's trial. A land like the United States is not secured against producing other Guiteaus, as, happily, it may reckon on producing other Garfields."

THE HAMILTON CRAZE.

The total proceeds of the sale yesterday at Hamilton Palace were £31,532. A pair of Buhl Armoires fetched 11,500 guineas.

AT THE WOOL SALES

today 6,600 bales were sold, including Sydney and New Zealand. Prices unchanged.

THE SPORTSMAN

says: "It is difficult to believe that the Hillsdales are the best amateur crew America can produce. In a row under favorable circumstances yesterday they got no pace on their boat, the time of the oars was most irregular, and the work left entirely to the arms."

ANOTHER AGRARIAN MURDER.

DUBLIN, June 28.—A caretaker named Cahill has been shot dead at Tralee.

An attempt was made to murder Cahill on the 13th inst., when five shots were fired at him. It is evident that the murder was committed by a party of men. The body contained many wounds, especially on the breast.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT VERY HOPEFUL OVER THE MURDERS.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying to an address presented by the Irish Presbyterians, said hopeful signs of returning confidence were showing themselves among those connected with the material interests of Ireland.

REPRESSION OF MURDER.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "For the administration of the Repression bill the country has been mapped into six districts under magistrates having control of the military. The Repression bill is moving through Parliament, amended only as the Government consents."

RUSSIA.

THE RECENT IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The twenty gendarmes and eight soldiers charged with having aided the correspondence of the Nihilists with State prisoners were tried and sentenced on Saturday at the fortress. Among these State prisoners are to be found the celebrated Netchaneff, delivered up lately by Switzerland; Mirsky, who was concerned in the attempt against the Chief of Gendarmes, Drentzien, and Dr. Weiman, condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment and hard labor in the trial of the assassins Metenzorof and Hessy Heiffman, whose death was erroneously announced. Twenty-two of the twenty-eight gendarmes and soldiers were sentenced to hard labor on the public works. The six others are also charged with complicity with the Nihilists, and two among them, charged with high treason, will pass before a court martial, and

WILL PROBABLY BE SHOT.

The chief of the gendarmes of the fortress, Maj. Philimenoff, and the chief of the soldiers, Capt. Andriew, guilty of neglect of surveillance, have been sentenced to degradation and deportation to the Government of Archangel. The Governor of the fortress, Gen. Ganetsta, apprehending Nihilistic mines, has been authorized to fill with earth the Petrowski Canal, which runs through the fortress. The servant of the lodging in which the thirty-two Nihilists were caught has been arrested. In her turn she has been recognized as the daughter of a rich land-owner of Lazan. Three female medical students, including the Jewess Grimberg, have also been arrested.

GEN. ORJEWSKI

has finally accepted the post of Chief of the Gendarmerie and Adjoint to Tolsti.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—Count Wannowski, Minister of War, has resigned on the ground of ill health.

THE JEWS.

ODESSA, June 28.—The District Court of Tiraspol sentenced to deprivation of civil rights and transportation for a term of years three anti-Semics who killed one Jew and severely wounded several others during the riots at Dubosary on the 12th of April.

AT BALTA ONCE MORE.

BERLIN, June 28.—There was a fresh outbreak at Balta Monday against the Jews.

FRANCE.

DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, June 28.—De Lesseps declares incorrect the report that the plans of the Panama Canal have been submitted to the French Government, the Colombian concession being independent of the policy of any nationality.

Adventures of a Beer-Tub.

An immense beer-tub was being carried along the zig-zag highways which climb up the hills surrounding the City of Cincinnati. The wagon was half way up the hill, and was opposit the only clear place anywhere in that vicinity, down the side of the hill. Here there was an open space, sheering steeply down to the canal, 600 feet below. So it made up its mind for a run and a dive into the water. Its few unsteady, spasmodic jumps on the wagon showed that it was getting ready. The teamsters grasped it, but they were too late. It jerked itself free from one of them, and, in the graphic words of the Cincinnati *Gazette* reporters, caught the driver, shoved him off the wagon, stood on top of him, stamped him into a convenient puddle of blue mud, barked his shins, and more than half squeezed the life out of him, giving a howl of satisfaction, and starting with a whoop for the canal. It made a clear swath through the tall weeds, came to a high bank, cleared it joyously, rolled over the car-tracks—a car had just passed—over the sidewalk, almost grazing a group of children at play, bounced over the second edge, and just went rumbling, bouncing, almost yelling, to the bank of the canal, leaping up ten feet at each jump, the air and casting off hoops at every jump, till with a mighty bound it came down kersplash in the middle of the canal, sending the foam twenty feet high in the air. Then it subsided and waited to be fished out, as meek and innocent looking as oaken staves and iron hoops ever were. The strange, loud noise had drawn a crowd in hot haste, and the poor driver, picking himself up out of the mud, half-killed, sat down and told them in mournful tones how it came about; looked at the sun, an hour high, and reflected how he must retrace his steps a full mile and a half, while that diabolically-possessed beer-tub had reached the same point in less than 200 yards by cutting across lots.

NEW YORK.

Police Officials Off for Europe—Like Unto Guiteau—Railroad Dividend—Gold Exports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Police Commissioner Matthews and Superintendent Walling sailed for Havre on the steamship St. Germain, of the French Line, this afternoon. The object of the trip is partly for the purpose of making a practical study of the different police systems of Great Britain and Ireland and some of the countries on the Continent.

The affairs of the Hebrew Aid Society are brightening—so much so, in fact, that at the present time the idea of disorganization that was entertained a day or two ago has been entirely abandoned. Since Saturday last large gifts have been received from prominent Hebrews all over the country, and the society has at present in the treasury sufficient money to amply provide for all refugees now in their institutions. There are about 2,000 inmates in the asylums of the society, all of which, it is expected, will be sent West. A party consisting of about 180 refugees sent by the London Aid Society are expected to arrive here next week. They are all provided with drafts, payable in Chicago, for which city they will immediately start upon their arrival here. From Chicago the party go through to Northern Minnesota, where extensive preparations are making for them to colonize.

It was whispered around the race-course at Sheepshead Bay today that a private race had taken place in which two famous and heavy turf men were riders, and that one of the horses dropped dead at the end of the race. An eye-witness of the affair said that Mr. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. Carroll Livingston appeared on the track some hours before the races yesterday morning. Mr. Lorillard, who weighs in the neighborhood of 240 pounds, was mounted on a magnificent bay, apparently larger and stronger than the Duke of Magenta. Mr. Livingston, whose weight is probably some fifteen or twenty pounds less than Mr. Lorillard's, rode a smaller bay, with the limbs and head of a thoroughbred. The gentlemen bantered each other for a short brush, each feeling confident that he could win. A dash of a quarter of a mile was agreed upon for a sweepstakes of 25 cents. Starting at the three-quarter pole just below the turn into the home-stretch, the owner of the horse that won last year's Derby soon gained the lead, while the green bay shot dashed on at his flanks until near the judges' stand, where Mr. Lorillard had opened a slight gap, winning the race by about a length and a half, the fast time of 28 seconds. Mr. Livingston's horse carried him a few rods beyond the stand, when he fell and expired, it is supposed from the bursting of a blood-vessel.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 28.—In the examination as to the sanity of Edwin C. Woodbury testimony was offered showing that the alleged lunatic, to accomplish his ideas of religion, would act similarly to Guiteau and advocate assassination.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed June 30 and reopened Aug. 30.

The Scythia takes out $1,400,000 in gold on account of the Italian loan.

A STRANGE DEATH.

A Bride of Two Days Found Dead in Bed with Four Pistol-Ball Wounds—Arrest of Her Husband and Other Parties on Suspicion of Foul Play.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANCASTER, Wis., June 28.—Public feeling is being worked up to a fever heat by the rumors that have obtained circulation in regard to the death of Mrs. Sisley; and Lewis Sisley, her husband, who has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, together with Robert and Emma Hamilton and Olive and George Stout, alleged accessories, will be examined by Justice Baldwin on Friday. The circumstances surrounding the case are peculiar. It appears that Lewis Sisley was married to the deceased, then Miss Emma Bickford, at the residence of her father, June 13th, and on the morning of the 14th her dead body was found a short distance from the house in which they had taken up their residence, and in which they lived in a single room with a Mr. Hamilton and his wife. The remains were pierced by four pistol balls, and a revolver which Sisley had placed under the head of his wife was found in her lap. It was at first regarded as a suicide, but suspicious circumstances led the father of the dead woman, Hiram Bickford, to cause the arrest of all the parties who were occupants of the house on the night previous to the morning on which the body was found. At the preliminary examination yesterday the counsel on either side were hard pressed, and the case was adjourned until Friday to enable them to secure the necessary evidence.

FIRE RECORD.

Light Blazes in Chicago.

A coal-oil lamp exploded in one of the South Side street-cars at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning after the car had been run into the barn. Damage about $30. The department was called out by an alarm from Box 226.

Susan Rogers, a servant, set a can of gasoline on a hot stove at No. 613 West Lake street yesterday morning, and in the explosion that followed her hands were badly burned. The furniture was damaged about $100 worth. The blaze being extinguished by Engine No. 12 in response to a still. Mr. E. A. Filer is the loser.

The alarm of fire from Box 326 at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning was on account of a $50 blaze in Mrs. Mary A. Warner's frame dwelling, No. 498 South Halsted street. Cause of fire not known.

The First of the Season.

The alarm from Box No. 376 at 8:30 o'clock last night was caused by fire in a frame cottage at No. 403 West Polk street, owned and occupied by Frank Zelt as a notion store. The fire was caused by a firecracker pushed through a hole in the sash by mischievous boys. The damage to the building will not exceed $50, and to the stock $30.

A Stave-Mill Near North Bradley, Mich., Loss $2,500, No Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 28.—Morrison's stave-mill, one mile south of North Bradley, burned today. Loss $2,500; no insurance.

NOTES FROM YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Coun., June 28.—Chief-Justice Waite was chosen a member of the Yale corporation. At the alumni dinner it was thought Samuel J. Tilden was present, and he was enthusiastically called to respond for his class. He was not, however, in the hall. John V. Farwell and others made speeches.

ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 28.—The second trial of Charles M. Kosters for the murder of Oscar Hammer resulted this evening a verdict of acquittal. Hammer was the bartender from Chicago who was killed in a quarrel in a saloon in this city on Christmas-Eve.

A Letter by Garibaldi on the Alabama Question.

Italian Correspondence New York Evening Post.

I send you what you may have forgotten—a splendid letter written by Garibaldi to friends in the United States, when the question of the Alabama was pending between England and America:

"CAPRERA, May, 1865.—MY FRIENDS: I have ever held from the first moment that the American question was one of those which interest the entire world, all humanity; and it grieved me to the quick to see that a motion of the English public was opposed to the reëstablishment of the Union of the great Republic. This opposition, as no one can be ignorant, is the result of old rancor between England and America. It was indeed a sad thing to see thus astray the good sense of that people which was the first to affirm the principle of the emancipation of slaves. One would have expected them unanimously to applaud the Americans of the North, whom Providence has chosen as executors of this sublime idea, but I would fain hope that these lords of the ocean will make up their quarrels, and come to terms for the benefit of oppressed humanity. Sons of the same mother, they ought to comprehend that their noble race today forms the bulwark of the rights of nations, and all dissensions are expressly sown between them by the upholders of despotism. Despots fear them, knowing that as long as they remain on terms of friendship, it will be impossible for them to carry out their designs over fatal to liberty. Ever yours, G. GARIBALDI."

Why Good Coffee Is Rare.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "When I was young, I remember well that it was rare to find a breakfast-table without coffee. Now, looking around among my friends, I find that there are more who use tea than there are who use coffee. Fond of it myself, I have long since given up drinking it in England, because, although I have supplied my cooks with the finest Mocha and Zanzibar, they produce me a watery slop which is simply not to be drunk on any premises. Coffee-pots which will make good coffee, in spite of the operator, are very dear and very troublesome. I paid £3 for one which lasted me five months and then burst. What is wanted is to teach the ordinary British female how to use the ordinary French tin straining-pot—that is, to make an essence of coffee, a small cup of which, with a couple of quarts of good milk, is enough for a family of six or eight. Depend upon it, if we had good berries we should not drink them, and never will until our cooks learn how to make coffee.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Lawyer in Cincinnati Kills Himself, His Wife, and His Daughter.

The Daughter Had Graduated with Honor at the High School Last Friday.

A "Bulldog" Revolver Used, and but Three Shots Fired in All.

Probability that Business Misfortunes Had Entirely Unsettled the Man's Mind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Toward noon today it was noticed that the inmates of No. 95 Milton street had not yet arisen, and the curiosity of the neighbors led first to an attempt to rouse them, and that failing, the house was entered by a force. A horrible discovery followed. The father, Henry C. Cole, a lawyer of some prominence, his wife, and their only child, a girl about 20 years of age, all lay dead in their beds. Each one of them had been shot through the head, and the pillows and bedclothing were stiff with blood.

THE EVIDENCE

went to show that Cole had first shot his wife through the temple with a 45-calibre revolver, when she was sleeping at his side. Then he went into the adjoining room and shot his daughter, who had wakened and partly risen at the sound of the discharge that killed her mother. Seeing that both shots were effectual, Cole then returned to his wife's room and took his place in the bed at her side. Placing one of the dead woman's arms about his neck, as though she were sleeping with his head on her shoulder, the man finished the terrible tragedy by placing the muzzle of the revolver at his own forehead and pulling the trigger.

THE WEAPON

has but three empty barrels, showing that each shot did the fatal work it was intended to accomplish. Several of the neighbors heard the pistol shots, but owing to the proximity of the 4th of July, thought nothing of it. They think the shooting occurred at about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Cole was of a wealthy family who formerly lived in New York. During the War he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department. Later he studied law in this city, was in business for several years in New York, in partnership with a wealthy uncle, and afterward returned to Cincinnati. When Gen. Hickenlooper was United States Marshal he acted as his confidential deputy,

TOOK THE UNITED STATES CENSUS

of Cincinnati in 1870, and continued in the capacity of deputy in the Marshal's office for several years. He was at the time Pension Agent, and in 1880 appointed agent for the collection of industrial statistics for the Government. In the meantime he practiced law, Lately he had little to do, and was pushed for money. His daughter, Miss Nettie, graduated from Woodward High School on last Friday. He was present, and wrote a queer composition to the *Commercial* regarding his impression of the exercises. He had previously borrowed $100 of Gen. Hickenlooper for his daughter to use for her graduating dress.

THE GIRL

stood second in a class of nearly a hundred. She was sweet-tempered and repossessing in appearance. The floral offerings which she received and the congratulatory letters in token of her graduation lay on a table near the head of her bed. Her cruel murder is one of the saddest features of the tragedy. Several letters were found in Cole's handwriting. One of them was addressed to Attorney-General Bush at Columbus, another to his brother Thomas, another to the public, and

A FOURTH

to the Coroner. The latter reads as follows:

"LAW OFFICE OF HENRY COLE, June 27, 1882.
—*Dr. Kreutzig:* It is a case of simple deaths from gunshots. Yours, HENRY COLE."

The fact that the words deaths and gunshots were carefully written in the plural shows that the killing of his family, as well as of himself, was premeditated.

THE LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

was as follows:

To whom it may concern: In 1862 I was enjoying a patrimonial competence. In September a vile scoundrel named F. W. Hurtt entrapped me into a quasi and afterwards into a full connection with the Quartermaster's Department, where I learned enough to consign him to the penitentiary. In 1864 he enticed me to New York, but with no harm. In 1866 I assumed an honored position of high responsibility with credit. In 1871 I was practicing law. After repeated importunity this same thieving scoundrel Nurtt prevailed upon me to exchange the fair income I was then earning This was on behalf of the corporation he represented and controlled. He tendered me a written contract of $5,000 per annum, he (Hurtt) individually guaranteeing me an additional $2,000 a year. Besides, I was to receive in perpetuity a proportion of the increased profits of the comdany. Hewitt utterly failed to procure the execution of the contract by his fellow-officers of the company. Then a new company was formed, in which I was to have a one-eighth interest. I conducted it till the business was vastly enhanced, when this outrageous scoundrel usurped the power to swindle me out of more than $50,000. "HENRY COLE.

"June 27, 1882."

THE ONLY THEORY OF COLE'S ACTION

is, that business embarrassments and sickness had unsettled his mind, and, having determined on suicide, he resolved to save his family from the stain of such an act by taking them out of the world with him.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Respectable Farmers Were the Principals, One of Whom Was Seriously Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 28.—News has reached here of a terrible stabbing affray that took place last night near Brownstown, twelve miles east of here, between Thomas Vert and Abe Workman, both respectable and well-to-do farmers. The particulars, as nearly as can be ascertained, are these: A few days ago Vert purchased a second-hand reaping machine of Workman, which the latter warranted to be in good running order. After repeated trials and the machine failing to work, Vert went to Workman and complained that the machine would not do as represented, and asked him to stand to his contract. Workman gave Vert little or no satisfaction about the matter, but rather incensed him by telling him that the machine would do as represented if properly managed. Vert grew very indignant over the matter, and at once came to this place for legal advice. The information received did not satisfy him, but rather tended to kindle his rage the more. Just before Vert left for home he was heard to say that he would have Workman to whip or Workman would whip him. About 8 o'clock last night Vert went over to see Workman about the reper. He stopped in front of Workman's residence, and was in the act of hitching his team to the fence when Workman came to the door and forbid him doing so. At this Vert became very much enraged, and told Workman if he would step out in the road he would whip him. Workman advanced to meet Vert, at the same time picking up a large club. As Workman came nearer Vert drew out his knife, whereupon Workman struck Vert over the head with the club. They then clinched, and in the scuffle that ensued Workman received a bad cut on the neck, and also a deep and dangerous wound in the side just below the ribs. Vert was also cut badly on one leg. Vert fled, leaving his victim, as he supposed, dead. At this writing it is learned that Vert has been captured and placed under arrest. Workman is in a critical condition, and his death is expected hourly. The affair has created intense excitement in that neighborhood, as both were well known and highly respected.

Queer Happenings.

E. W. Wall, of Niobrara, ate 102 eggs on a wager, at one sitting, drinking whisky between each dozen. His competitor ate ninety-three.

Charles W. Knight, of Delaware, now 67 years of age, had been deaf since childhood. Recently during his sleep his hearing was restored, and it is now as sharp as anybody's.

Three acres of land on which was a grove of trees, at Bellaire, O., slipped into a valley. The trees retained their perpendicular position, and the grove seems to be thriving in its new situation.

There was recently near Barton Mountain Vermont, a shower of dry leaves lasting all day. They fell from a clear sky and from a great hight. They had been probably caught up in a whirlwind.

In cutting into a hollow tree into which he had chased a rabbit, Riley Donaldson, of Merriwether, Ga., found two rabbits, two squirrels, a nest of owls, and a swarm of bees, with nine gallons of honey.

In the storm on Thursday last lightning struck the water of Mead's pond at Norwich, N. Y., throwing a big column of water to a great hight, and hundreds of large bass and other fish were soon floating dead upon the surface.

A bee belonging to a farmer near Bangor, after rearing a brood of ducklings, hatched a nest of chickens. She immediately led the flock to the water, and becoming exasperated because they would not swim, threw them in and drowned the whole brood.

During the great floods in Louisiana there was seen one day moving through the aisles of shadow among the tall gum and oak trees, whose foliage made a green roof for the voyagers, a little raft some twenty feet long by nine feet in width. In the bow sat a young wife of 20, holding her child. In the centre there was a heap of plain country furniture. Behind this were piled pots, kettles, and pans. On her right, with sad features and doleful faces, were four deer hounds, and behind them, resting on the beds, an old shot gun and rifle. Pulling at the oars was the husband. Hardly two inches out of water, the flat moved along and passed out of sight. It represented all the worldly goods of a young planter, saved from the flood. He had some forty-eight miles to go to reach his former home.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

The Walling-Campbell Mill in West Virginia.

GREENSBORO, Pa., June 28.—The State authorities of West Virginia have suffered another outrage upon their feelings and the laws of their State. Two pugilists, named respectively T. B. Walling and Bryan Campbell, have come all the way from Colorado to show that they could fight in our sister State with impunity. Yesterday afternoon the steamer J. G. Blaine was boarded in Pittsburg by the usual class of citizens attending exhibitions of muscle and nerve in the twenty-four foot ring. Take them as a whole, the beauty of their physique did not rise above the shoulders. The faces to be seen around the supper-table of the steamer were worthy the pencil of a Hogarth, and certainly showed more phases of ugliness than are often squeezed into a mob of thirty or forty men. However, their personal advantages of appearance were not self-bestowed, and truth compels the statement that the behavior of the sporting party on the boat was unexceptionable. There were no rows or blackguardism, and it is probable that many of the other passengers upon the Monongahela had no idea that the boat was carrying material for an interesting athletic entertainment. The Blaine arrived at Greensboro about 6:45 a. m. today. A review of

THE CROWD

showed that it numbered at least 100, including reporters. The small steamer Harry, of Greensboro, was engaged to carry some thirty-five, and the others made their way to the scene of the fight by wagons, pedestrianism, etc. An hour's ride on the boat brought the excursionists to a point in Monongahela County, W. Va., just across the border. No time was lost in getting to business. A suitable spot was chosen on the property of Mr. Evertri, in a bottom, under the grateful shade of a locust tree, surrounded by forest-covered hills. The rope and stakes were arranged at 9:20 a.m., and thirty-five minutes later Walling stepped into the ring and waited for Campbell, who followed him in about ten minutes. The demeanor of the two men differed very widely. Walling was quiet and undemonstrative, but Campbell threw his hat into the inclosure with a whoop, ere he crossed the ropes. "I have a hundred dollars in with this fight!" yelled Campbell. Nobody took him up, and the proceedings opened with the choosing of usual officials, who were as follows: Referee, Pat Kelly; timekeeper, James Johnson; umpire for Walling, James Pearson; umpire for Campbell, Colvin Cusart. Campbell's seconds were Pete Sweeny and Charles Robinson, while Patsey Bailey and George Johnson handled Walling. The latter colors were red, white, and blue stripes, Campbell fighting in emerald green. The toss for corners resulted in favor of Campbell, and he placed his adversary where the sun would shine in his eyes as soon as it appeared. There was a drizzling rain falling at the time, but before the fight was ended old Sol stepped into the ring and bolabored the combatants about the head, and showed his willingness to engage all the spectators as well The referee made a short speech, saying that the men had come all the way from Colorado to settle the question as to which was the best man, and asking for them a fair show and no foul. The crowd by this time had reached about 200 persons, the news that a prize-fight was to take place having attracted all the male persuasion within a radius of several miles. Among those who appeared to enjoy the contest was an ex-Baptist minister, who had reached the scene (by accident).

At 10:00 the principals and seconds shook hands. Campbell playfully bidding Walling good-by as he returned to his corner. At 10:20

TIME WAS CALLED.

Round 1—The men advanced and retired, feinted and parried cautiously for a full minute, each appearing to have considerable respect for the balls of knuckle and muscle that were offered for their close inspection, and drew back when they found there was no opening for a blow. At last Campbell rushed in and planted one on Walling's chest, which was promptly returned, but the blow did not stop Campbell in a fierce lunge at Walling's stomach, which knocked him clean off his feet. First knock-down for Campbell.

Round 2—Cautious sparring, followed by a blow in Walling's chest, which staggered him. The latter, however, sufficiently bestow a hard rap on Campbell's cheek-bone, for which Campbell incontinently knocked him down.

Round 3—This was a tough round. The men met within range at once, and their sledge-hammer fists played the "anvil chorus" on each others' faces in quick time. Campbell stepped down on the grass, and the damages were summed

THE STRIKES.

The Erie Road Successful in Handling All Freight Offered.

Other Roads, However, About as Badly Blocked as Ever.

Eastern Railroad Employes Generally Aiding the New Jersey Strikers.

New York's Lead Followed by Several Hundred Freight-Handlers in Boston.

General Upheaval Among the Editors, Reporters, and Printers of a Milwaukee Newspaper.

Mass-Meeting of Workmen at Cleveland—The Situation at Clearfield and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

THE ERIE ROAD ALL RIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The long line of freight-laden trucks which have been seeking access to the pier and bulkhead of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, at the foot of Chambers street, since Monday, was completely broken today. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon every truck had deposited its load either upon the platform of the pier or the bulkheads. All freight that was offered was taken, and most of it was sent to Jersey City before night. Maj. Hoffman, the Superintendent in charge of the freight business at this point, said that everything was moving along smoothly. The Italians, he says, are improving each day, and they handle the freight as safely as the former employés did. In fact, they were doing so well that the railroad company was firmer than ever in its determination not to accept the demands of the strikers. There was

VERY LITTLE COMPLAINT

made by shippers against the stipulation of the Erie Railway not to be responsible for the damages to goods in consequence of the strike. The general sentiment among merchants seemed to be that if tested in the courts the stipulation would be found to amount to nothing at all. Information was received in this city that at several places in the interior of the State on the line of the Erie Railway instructions have been issued to receive no perishable freight from Jersey City.

Increased activity was observed in St. John's Park, in this city, today. The strikers who were in the vicinity of this freight-house seemed rather downcast at the change in the situation. They had been congratulating themselves that the green hands could not get rid of the accumulation of goods received last week for several days to come. There was a very large meeting tonight of representatives of various sub-unions of the strikers. The men stated that the strikers were all

AS DETERMINED AS EVER,

and the general sentiment among them being they would never go back to work at the old rate of 17 cents per hour. One delegate startled the meeting by stating that it was suspected that a detective employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad was in the room in the guise of a newspaper reporter. The President thereupon proceeded to question the reporters, but he failed to find a detective among them.

A free fight—unattended, however, by any serious casualties—took place in the Battery Park, just outside Castle Garden, this evening, the participants being strikers or their friends on one side and Italian Jews, who had been working in place of the strikers, on the other side. The Jews were men who, having been at work at different places for the railway companies, were picked up by a steamboat and landed in a body in Castle Garden so that they might evade the strikers going home. As soon, however, as they emerged from Castle Garden gates they were hooted and jeered, and finally

A FIGHT TO A FINISH

and there was some lively kicking and cuffing, and lastly some promiscuous running athwart the greensward. In five minutes over 1,000 men and boys had gathered, and there was considerable excitement. About 8 o'clock another party, Italians and Jews, landed, and there was another incipient riot begun as they emerged from the garden. The Italians, however, were mostly armed with sticks and short iron bars, which they carried apparently as tools, and, as it is well understood that they wear knives and dirks and are more combative than the Hebrews, the fighting was not forced on them, and soon ceased altogether. A number of police being on hand, several of the riotous longshoremen were arrested.

There was no change in the aspect of the strike of

THE JERSEY CITY FREIGHT-HANDLERS.

They abstained from processions and demonstrations of all kinds, except at the times when meetings were being held, were massed in Hamilton Square. If they are to be believed they are as firm in their determination not to go to work at 17 cents an hour again as they were at the beginning, and their inactivity argues no weakening on their part.

Superintendent Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said today that he does not think that the Erie pool contract is entering into the question at all. He supposed a better tariff will be established after the expiration of that contract, but said no indication that the payment of bienniel tolls to the railroads will make the company any more ready than they are now to concede the demands of the strikers. He said that the strikers' pay is in proportion to the pay of other men employed in other branches of railroad business. The companies—the Pennsylvania, at any rate—had

EARNED LESS THAN USUAL,

partly owing to the freight-rates and partly owing to the increased expenses. The company could not afford, in view of its freight-earnings, to pay more than had heretofore been paid. The men have steady employment for ten hours a day—many of them work two or three hours extra—so they earn up to the rates of 17 and 18 cents, that have been paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from $42 to $55 per month. That, Mr. Jackson thought, was as much as most merchants pay their porters. The railroad companies are meanwhile going on with the transportation of the freight with the men they have been able to summon to their aid. The Pennsylvania Railroad put on about 100 new Italian hands, and

WHOLE HORDES OF ITALIANS AND RUSSIAN JEWS

invaded the Erie Railroad yards. Superintendent Stein, of the New Jersey Central, says that the old hands are at work in the freight-houses; that they are not struck, and are willing to return as soon as protection was given them.

A novel feature tonight was the strike of a detachment of special officers, who had been sworn in to assist in preserving order against the freight-strikers. Twenty-one of the men at the New Jersey Central Depot laid down their clubs and refused to do duty any longer. They gave as a reason that they had secured better positions. Some of them had worked in the railroad shops, and it is supposed that they returned to their old places.

AID FOR THE EASTERN FREIGHT-HANDLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EMPORIUM, Pa., June 28.—The train men employed on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, Philadelphia & Erie, New York, Lake Erie & Western, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Allegheny Valley Railroads have sent agents to Jersey City and Hoboken with assurances to their striking brethren that they will render them valuable aid within a few days, but whether this means the extension of pecuniary aid, to enable the malcontents to maintain their aggressive front, or a contemplated uprising by the train men remains to be seen.

SYMPTOMS OF A CONTEMPLATED OUTBREAK.

Representatives from the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, the Pennsylvania, and the New Jersey Central Railroads are now traveling through Pennsylvania and Western New York soliciting the cooperation and assistance of all classes of railroad operatives. The prominent leaders of the Knights of Labor organization are likewise zealously employed in stirring up an agitation among the railroad men, and it is ascertained that between 18,000 and 20,000 engine-drivers, firemen, brakemen, and switchmen have entered the membership of the Knights of Labor since the beginning of the labor movement. The committees from the striking districts of Western Pennsylvania and Jersey City and Hoboken have already

MAPPED OUT A CAMPAIGN

for the discontents, and, as soon as the orders are received from the headquarters of the powerful association engineering the movement a general stoppage of railroad transportation may be looked for. The effects of the disturbances and freight blockades elsewhere are very visible at all the important centres of railroad business, and the dissatisfied trainmen when questioned upon the matter merely shake their heads wisely and say the situation for the railroad corporations will be worse within a short time.

PITTSBURG.

MOST OF THE MILLS MAKING REPAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 28.—Nearly all of the rolling-mills of this city have been repaired, the only ones not yet finished being Lloyd & Black, Moorhead & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., on the South Side, Phillips, Mimic & Co., Oliver & Bro., Phillips' Tenth and Fifteenth streets mills, Brown & Co., Shoenberger & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., the Fort Pitt Works, and Clark & Co., and the Pittsburg Forge & Iron Works at Manchester. Some of these will be ready to resume work in less than two weeks. At all of the other mills the repairs have been made. A number of the leading iron manufacturers were interviewed today. All of them say, in substance: "We don't start now; all we want is this question settled. When this will be accomplished we cannot say, but if you come when cold weather sets in you will find us where you see us now, sitting in our offices

WAITING FOR ORDERS TO START

our mills." The last one seen said, when he saw the reporter step into his private office: "You want news from the 'rolling-mill,' and the guess was acknowledged to be correct. "Well," said he, "I can say no more than last time you called on me. The matter is just this: The present demand is absurd, and the strike will not be settled unless the demand is withdrawn." All the manufacturers continue to maintain their determination not to comply with the demand. When they were asked what the consequence might be after the meeting of the heaters and rollers they had very little to say, but they were all very anxious to hear the result. They will listen willingly to any conversation about the withdrawal of the demands for advance, but have nothing to say when asked if they will sign the scale.

A COMPROMISE.

To the Western Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 28.—The signing of the scale by Kirkpatrick & Co., of Leechburg, was conditional. All demands were withdrawn except that for an increase of 50 cents in the rates for puddling, and on these terms the firm signed. For some years past Kirkpatrick & Co. have paid 50 cents for hot-fix. This was not included in the scale signed yesterday, and, while 50 cents increase is put on the puddlers' wages, the dropping of the same amount for the hot-fix leaves the rates the same as those paid last summer at this mill.

CLEARFIELD.

THE COAL MINERS STRIKE WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISDALE, Pa., June 27.—As was intimated would be the case, the miners in the Clearfield bituminous coalfields have gone out on a strike. The Knights of Labor and the Western Pennsylvania Miners' Union have secured the alliance of the other industrial organizations scattered through the coal and iron producing country, and from the preparations now in progress it is fair to presume that a mighty aggressive movement will be inaugurated by the close of the week. The coal-operators and the iron-masters are resolute in their determination not to accede to the malcontents' demand for increased wages, and the Knights of Labor and Miners' Union have announced that

A GENERAL STOPPAGE

of mining production and manufacturing will be ordered on Saturday, July 1, unless the Bituminous Coal Exchange and the Iron Manufacturers' Association agree to pay the newly-made scales of wages that have been offered for their acceptance. The Knights of Labor (whose agents have been canvassing the surrounding industrial centres) claim that the workingmen generally are favorably disposed to the inauguration of a general strike. Some of the coal operators, who have large contracts to fill, have expressed a half-hearted willingness to pay the demanded advance of 10 per cent, but they do not receive the support of the other members of the Bituminous Coal Exchange, and consequently it is not probable the plan will be carried into execution. The prospect is excellent for a prolonged and bitterly-contested battle upon the part of the conflicting elements.

MILWAUKEE.

FORTY-THREE COMPOSITORS OF THE "REPUBLICAN-SENTINEL" QUIT WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—At 9 o'clock tonight the compositors in the *Republican-Sentinel* office, to the number of forty-three, including eight ladies, quit work and left the office. The present prospect for getting out a paper in the morning is not very flattering. The immediate cause of the trouble was the notice served upon Mr. McCrone, the foreman, that his services would not be required after a week's time. The trouble, however, is an old one, and dates back to the purchase of the old *Sentinel* by the proprietors of the *Republican-News* and the consolidation of the two papers. At that time it was proposed by the new management to displace the editorial force of the *Republican-News* and retain the old *Sentinel* force, but the former, backed by the foreman and compositors, made such a vigorous protest that the matter was settled, and assurances were given that the *Republican-News* force would be retained. However, Mr. Hay, the President of the *Sentinel* company, at once began a

FREEZING-OUT PROCESS,

which resulted last Friday in the resignation of Mr. Northrop, the managing editor, who was succeeded by a former employé of the *Sentinel*. This gave rise to a general uneasiness among the editors and printers, the belief being that they were all to be displaced. C. G. Bonfield, city editor, resigned at once, and Mr. Horace Rublee, editor of the *Republican-Sentinel*, pledged the men that no changes would be made, and the matter was temporarily smoothed over. Yesterday, however, when the new managing editor took charge he at once summoned the editorial force of the defunct *Sentinel*, who had all remained in the city, and placed them at the desks. The editors of the *Republican-Sentinel* thus displaced are C. M. Shultz, night editor; M. M. Aldrich, assistant editor; and W. J. Anderson, telegraph editor. Great uneasiness has prevailed among the men in the composing-room all day, and

THE TROUBLE CULMINATED TONIGHT

as stated above. Notwithstanding the most solemn assurances of Mr. Rublee only three days before that nobody employed on the paper would be removed without consultation, he was questioned to give way tonight and allow the entire force to be removed. As soon as the compositors heard of this they laid down their "sticks" and quietly withdrew. The matter is likely to cause serious trouble among the stockholders of the paper, as a majority of the Trustees are bitterly opposed to the change, and sustain Mr. Rublee, while the others, led by Hay, are determined to carry out their original plan of retaining the *Sentinel* employés. About fifteen union printers who had previously been sent for in anticipation of the trouble are now at work in the office, and an edition of the paper will doubtless appear in the morning.

BOSTON.

THE STRIKE HAS REACHED THE HUB.

BOSTON, June 28.—The entire force of freight handlers of the Boston, Lowell & Concord Railroad in this city, numbering 450, struck today for $1.65 per day. None of the places of the strikers were filled, and business at the freight-houses is at a standstill.

A STATE-LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Representatives of trades-unions in State convention met today to form a State trades and labor organization and voted to form an organization to be known as the federation of trades and labor unions of the State of Massachusetts. The platform of principles urges education by the State, non-employment of children under 12, eight hours' work a day, the abolition of the truck system of payment, no contract labor in prisons, no conspiracy laws, sanitary regulations for factories, and the passage of laws making employers responsible for accidents caused by their negligence.

CHICAGO.

THE IRONDALE MILLS.

While there is no noticeable change in the outward condition of affairs at the mills of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company at Irondale, henceforth to be called Cummings, there are not wanting indications to show that there will be an important change in the situation at an early date. The action will not come from the strikers, whose program is evidently patience simply, but from the company. The picket fences, nine feet in hight, and entirely inclosing the mills, is being rapidly pushed to completion. Everything points to the resumption of work before long with non-union labor, and the officials of the company, while not authorizing the statement, do not deny it. Work has already been begun upon furnaces and machinery which will do away with the employment of puddlers, who are undoubtedly the men most interested in keeping up the present strike.

In short, while no positive and definit statement can be made concerning the resumption of work, it is evident that the company do not propose to imitate the plan of the men and wait for something to turn up, but are working steadily and rapidly with the resumption of work in view.

THE LEECHBURG ROLLING-MILL.

In explanation of the telegram published yesterday morning to the effect that the Leechburg, Pa., rolling-mill had surrendered to the strikers, Mr. Bradley, of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, received a private message yesterday from a Pittsburg authority, stating that the mill in question had signed the Cincinnati scale only after the withdrawal of all demands, except from the puddlers, and this mill does no puddling. This means simply that the mill is working under last year's prices.

In the same connection Mr. Bradley said that the success of the Irondale mills at Cleveland in filling the places of the strikers with non-union men was having a very demoralising effect upon the strikers, as was evidenced by the fact that many of the old hands had returned to work as non-union men. There was no hope, he said, of work being resumed in Chicago unless the strikers yielded in their demands. The mills here could not possibly pay the puddlers' demand of $6 a ton. His mill and that of the North Chicago Company had quite a sufficient stock on hand, as the market now stood, and could afford to lay idle, if necessary, till next January. Mr. Bradley intimated that his firm were so remodeling their works that they would hereafter have no use for puddlers at all.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

A MASS-MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—A mass-meeting of workingmen attended by about 7,000 was held tonight in the public square, and was addressed by President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association. The speaker advised the strikers to stand firm and they would ultimately win. Unions he regarded as educators and analogous to truth. He advised workingmen to study and educate themselves. He desired to have them make themselves felt at the ballot-box. Their labor he considered their capital, to be sold at the best market price. He said Congress had quietly appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the strike. When officially notified he was going to demand the right to be present at the committee's interview with Chisholm, of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company.

A. T. Trevellick, of Detroit, also addressed the meeting.

A MILL CLOSED AT JOLIET, ILL.

JOLIET, Ill., June 28.—The Iron & Steel Company has permanently shut down its mill "B," leaving some 300 men to find work elsewhere. Mill "A" is in full operation.

BRAKEMEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 28.—The freight brakemen on the main line of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad made a demand for $50 per month of twenty-six days, and $2 for each additional day. The officers of the company say the increase will not be granted.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS QUIT WORK.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., June 28.—A miners' meeting today decided almost unanimously to strike. The men go into the mines in the morning for their tools.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Complaint that They Have Been Swindled Out of Their Reservation Lands in Wisconsin—Some Serious Allegations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—Sachem Waunonoca, of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, well-known in this State as "Much" Intelligence, is in this city today on his way to Washington to ask Congressional investigation into what is claimed to be gross injustice and fraud to his tribe. This man, though a full blooded Stockbridge, is a college graduate, and has great influence with his tribe. He is commonly known by the name of Adams. His story, although partially given to the public through the local newspapers, is startling in its interest. He has fortified himself by affidavits as to the truth of each detail of his story. The Chief's story is that the tribe has been robbed of three-fourths of its reservation, consisting of some of the finest pine lands in the world, by the "pine-land ring," through the aid of influential members of Congress. His story of the affair, for the truth of each point of which Adams makes reference to official documents, is as follows: In 1843 all members of the Stockbridge tribe were made citizens by act of Congress, and lands assigned in severalty. Three years later the act was repealed and the tribe's condition restored. In 1848 a minority of the tribe entered into an agreement to sell the entire reservation and to accept therefore a large tract of land in Minnesota and $30,000 in money, to be divided among those who were citizens, when in fact none were citizens. Under this agreement an enrollment was to be made by the Indian Agent at Green Bay. The agent reported himself unable to make any enrollment. The Indian Bureau then appointed a Commissioner to make a treaty with the tribe. Such treaty was made, but rejected by the Senate on the ground that it did not sufficiently guard the rights of the white men who had squatted on the reservation. The Indians, however then disrected that a new treaty be made. This was done Feb. 11, 1856, and the treaty ratified. Under its provisions the entire tribe relinquished claim to the land of the Stockbridge Reservation and accepted in lieu two townships on the boundary of the Menimonee Reservation. In the face of this treaty a bill was introduced in Congress in 1871 to provide for the sale of three-quarters of the reservation. The land sold was the most valuable pine tracts in the world, and Adams and his tribe, who sustain him in his action, claim that speculators were determined to have it. At that time T. O. Howe, now Postmaster-General, was in the Senate. Philetus Sawyer, now Senator from this State, was in the House. Adams appeals to the records of Congressional proceedings to show that both men worked and voted for the measure. The bill became a law, the land was sold for a low figure, and untold profits were the result to speculators. Adams has affidavits to show that Sawyer was interested in the speculation, and that his profits contributed to make the present Senator's colossal fortune. Other prominent politicians, whose names are to be given to the public, are alleged to be parties to the affair. The Stockbridges are poor, and have had no influences to aid them in obtaining what they claim to be their rights in the matter. Adams has been to Washington, but received no aid. The presentation of Pound's bill, which the Indians claim would still further deprive them of their rights, has influenced him to go to Washington and have the whole matter investigated. The Indians claim that the treaty with them in 1871 was as binding on the Government as on themselves, and the passage of the act of that year and the sale of their lands in spite of the treaty was a fraud and wrong which the Government should rectify.

OBITUARY.

John M. Ritcher, of De Witt, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 28.—One of the early settlers of De Witt County, and the oldest Odd-Fellow in America, Mr. John M. Ritcher, of De Witt, Ill., died last night at his residence. He belonged to the fourth Lodge of Odd-Fellows that was established in America, and remained a faithful member until his death. He was an esteemed citizen.

Maj. W. L. Lanier, at Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., June 28.—Maj. W. L. Lanier, formerly President of the Alabama Central Railroad, dead.

Mrs. Julia Delafield.

New York Herald.

Mrs. Julia Delafield, widow of the late Maj. Joseph Delafield, died at Grasmere, Rhinebeck, on June 23, in the 81st year of her age. She was the daughter of Recorder Maturin Livingston, and was born at Staatsburg, the country seat of her grandfather, Major-General, Chief-Justice, and Gov. Morgan Lewis. The books of her youth were the Roman and old English classics. Her friends were the old General's companions in arms and the statesmen and foreigners who enjoyed the hospitality of her great-uncle, Chancellor Livingston, at Clermont. Many of the soldiers and statesmen of the Revolution became her intimate friends. Cultivation familiarized her with the German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages, the last of which she learned when over 70 to read the Testaments in the original. She spent two years traveling in Europe when over 75, and on her return published the biographies of her grandfathers, Governors and Morgan Lewis. These volumes sparkle with lively reminiscences of the Revolutionary times and of public and domestic life in old New York. Her parlor was the resort of many of the best of our statesmen, some of our Presidents, and most of our historians, poets, and literary men. After marrying Mr. Delafield she spent her time between this home in Fifth avenue and his country seat at Riverdale. She was greatly interested in education, and for many years was at the head of one of the ragged schools. She leaves three children and numerous grandchildren, all residing in this city.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 28.—The steamships Frisia and Main, from New York, and the Lord Gough, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28.—Arrived, the British Crown, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Arrived, the Bothnia, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—Arrived, the Weser, from Baltimore.

A Row Between Hungarian M.-P.'s.

Thanks to the persecution of the Jews, a scandalous scene occurred recently in the lobby of the Hungarian Parliament. Istoczy, a Magyar representative, took occasion, in a speech calling attention to the danger of immigration of Russian Jews into Hungary, to attack the Semitic race in a fierce philippic. Representative Wahrmann, who is an Israelite, defended his race, and, carried away by excitement, indulged in some unparliamentary remarks which Istoczy interpreted as an insult to him, though they were overlooked by the Speaker. After the session he attacked Wahrmann in the lobby, and there was an interchange of indecorous words, followed by blows. In consequence Wahrmann challenged Istoczy to a duel. Wahrmann is an elderly, obese gentleman, nearly blind in one eye and short-sighted in the other, whereas Istoczy is a fighter of the old Magyar school. It is therefore hoped that so one-sided a duel may be prevented.

CANADA NEWS.

Execution of Van Koughnet for the Murder of Richardson.

Difficulties Encountered in Directing Immigration to the Desolate Northwest.

Escape of Two Convicts Through the Cowardice of Their Pursuers.

Enactment of a Law for the Suppression of Ticket-Scalping—A New Railroad.

The Execution of Elijah Van Koughnet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, June 28.—Elijah Van Koughnet, the murderer of John Richardson at Buck Lake, was executed this morning. The particulars of his crime have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The execution took place inside the jail, and by lamp-light. Van Koughnet, contrary to expectation, was quite strong, and required no assistance to walk. Ascending a short and narrow stairway,

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH

was reached. The poor fellow bravely stepped upon the trap. To prevent any one seeing what transpired the Sheriff refused to remove the outer shutters, and the place had to be lit by lamps. The platform was about three feet wide by six long, and painted black. While his arms were being pinioned on the scaffold, he told the hangman not to draw the cord so tight, that it hurt him. When all was ready he cried aloud, "My God, have mercy on my poor soul!" and repeated it two or three times. He requested the Jailer to give his photograph to his mother, who is 70 years of age, and who visited him for the last time yesterday. The clergyman whispered something in his ear, when he said, "I'm ready," and spat out a large tobacco quid at the foot of the hangman. The minister then engaged in a short prayer, and while he was saying the words, "God, have mercy on his soul," the doomed man ejaculated "Yes, Lord—do, Lord." At the word amen

THE BOLT CLICKED AND HE WAS LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY.

The body fell about six feet, and rebounded with a sudden jerk, causing the knot to slip from its place behind the right ear and come under the chin. The hanging was clearly bungled. The struggles of the dying man were horrible. His neck was not broken, and death resulted from apoplexy. Van Koughnet groaned and for some time grasped for breath, the body writhing convulsively. In two minutes the breathing became less labored. At the end of eight minutes the jail surgeon felt his pulse, which indicated that death had not yet occurred. The pulsations of the heart ceased in the course of fourteen minutes. The customary black mask was not placed over Van Koughnet's head. The rope that pinioned his legs, too, became undone when the body fell. The handkerchief which he held to his face fell below and dropped beneath his feet. At the expiration of the usual half-hour

THE BODY WAS CUT DOWN,

coffined in a rude, unpainted box, and left in the surgeon's office awaiting the inquest, which occurred at 10 o'clock. Van Koughnet made a second confession of the crime yesterday, and impeached the fidelity of his wife, who, he stated, was on continued intimacy with Richardson.

Efforts to Colonize the Canadian Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Molyneux St. John, Managing Director of the Land Corporation of Canada, an English company, of which the Duke of Manchester is President, is in the city. The company has purchased 250,000 acres of land from the Canada Pacific syndicate, and has also purchased lands in other quarters. Mr. St. John was until a few months ago Emigration Agent for the Canada Pacific Railway syndicate and St. Paul & Manitoba Railway in England. He reports that there are two classes of tenant farmers who are disposed to emigrate to Canada—farmers who do not feel disposed to invest any more money at home and would emigrate if the reports of their friends are favorable as to this country, and young men who think they can find an opening here which they could not find at home. The syndicate has been as yet unable to see its way clear to do anything in the way of assisted passages for the reason that until the Thunder Bay section of the road is completed there is danger of emigrants for the Northwest being picked off by American agents. The same cause has restricted the efforts of the Canadian Government to some extent. One difficulty which Canadian emigration agents have had to contend against was the fact that steamboat agents complained that in the past they could not guarantee that they would get anything more than ordinary steamboat commission for emigrants going to Canada, while they were paid so much per head for emigrants sent to the United States proper. There was a prejudice existing against Canada in England owing to the exaggerated stories about the severity of the climate in this country and to the undue stress laid by correspondents on sleighing and tobogganing parties, etc. There are difficulties in the way of procuring a continental emigration, more especially from Germany, but Mr. St. John thinks a larger share will be secured as there is an assurance that emigrants sent to the Northwest will reach their destination.

Cowardly Detectives Allow Two Desperadoes to Escape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 28.—Two desperate characters named Marsh and Lavore, under sentence of two years' imprisonment for housebreaking, broke jail yesterday and escaped. They were out in the jailyard yesterday at some distance from the other prisoners, when they suddenly attacked their guard, a man named Statton, one of them clutching his arms and the other snatching his revolver and threatening to put a bullet through him if he made any noise. His shouts attracted the notice of the other prisoners, none of whom, however, cared to interfere. After knocking down Statton they snatched an ax out of a shed, smashed the fastenings of the gate, and made off. Detectives were at once communicated with and went in hot pursuit, but after driving a very few miles they returned, stating that their horse had given up. No effort seems to have been made to procure another, though they were informed that the runaways were only two miles ahead of them. It would seem as if they were deterred from the chase by the fear of the revolver taken from the jail-guard. There is not now much probability of either of them being rearrested.

Death of Cattle from Anthrax.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 28.—A large number of cattle brought here from Ontario some time since to be shipped to England were turned out to graze near the city to await the steamer chartered to take them across. Some fifteen died suddenly, as it was supposed, from eating a poisonous weed. This turns out to be an error, as McEachren, the Government Veterinary Inspector, says the animals died from a disease called anthrax. The mortality occurred through the cattle being allowed to feed upon land where carcasses of animals that had died of it were buried. It was a practice only too common here for farmers to bury animals that had died of anthrax instead of burning them. The poison would remain in the ground for years. The cattle taken to Point d'Charles had not been treated; they had simply been removed from the tainted land, and most of them, not being badly affected, recovered.

Ticket-Scalping Suppressed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 28.—The Dominion act for the suppression of railroad ticket scalping comes into effect on Saturday next, and all the ticket brokers in this city will cease operations. People who have tickets to dispose of will now have to go to the railroads from whom they were purchased. The Grand Trunk people were the chief movers in having this bill passed.

Actions Withdrawn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 28.—Alexander McEwan, of London, England, who is here at present, has withdrawn all his actions against the Grand Trunk Amalgamation.

A New Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Advices from Washington indicate that suitable legislation is being secured there to provide for the construction of the Ottawa, Waddington & New York Railway.

Brutal and Unprovoked Assault.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 28.—A gentleman named Thomas Kavanagh, on his way home last night, was knocked down, beaten, and stabbed by a gang of roughs without any known cause. One of the party, named Michael Burns, has been arrested, and the police are engaged in a search for four others. These assaults are becoming quite frequent.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Ottawa Irishmen are considering the advisability of inviting Michael Davitt to deliver an address here.

Grants of Dominion lands in the Northwest have been made for colonization purposes to the Scottish, Ontario & Manitoba Land Company and to the Primitive Methodist Colonization Company.

Twenty-three new post-offices were established in Canada on the 1st inst.—in Ontario, 12; New Brunswick, 6; Manitoba, 3; Quebec, 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, June 28.—There is a large quantity of rye stored in the back country. It is held until the price rises. A farmer at Lombardy Corners has 8,000 bushels of rye stored, and another at Perth 25,000 bushels. Grain costs holders about 93 cents per bushel, and the price at New York now is 81 cents, with a tendency to go lower. The shippers here, however, have handled about twice as much grain this spring as they did the previous season.

The Syndicate Express Company, formed in Toronto in February, has made the first call upon the shareholders of 10 per cent. The capital stock is $1,000,000, of which $60,000 is held by Kingstonians. Eight-tenths of the whole stock is retained by the syndicate.

CASUALTIES.

Rescue of the Crew of the Wrecked Ship Lammermoor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The Captain and crew of the British ship Lammermoor, wrecked on Bodega Reef, arrived in town today. The Captain refuses to make any statement regarding the disaster. From members of the crew it is learned that the ship at the time she struck was booming along under full sail and a leading wind. It is also stated that there was no look-out on duty at the time. Three boats were launched and all hands were taken to a schooner which was lying to at a short distance waiting to render assistance. The ship and cargo were auctioned off this afternoon at a nominal figure.

A Locomotive and Tender Break Through a Bridge at Atchison.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 28.—As the Hannibal & St. Joe train neared New Cambria yesterday at 1 o'clock two farmers saw the trestles on the bridge had been washed away. Hearing the train approaching, one ran back and flagged it, but the locomotive slid into the first trestle, which sank down with the tender, wrecking both. The engineer, William Alishour, of engine 77, was thrown out and fatally injured, and the fireman was badly hurt. Several cars were derailed. Some passengers sustained few injuries.

Fatal Injuries to an Illinois Man by Falling from a Train in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 28.—A man by the name of William Doyle was picked up from under a trestle on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway four miles west of this city this afternoon in an insensible condition. He is supposed to hail from Jerseyville, Ill. His injuries about the head are of such a nature that he is not expected to recover. He either fell off or was knocked from the west-bound passenger. Papers were found on his person signed by President Buchanan, showing that he was at one time Quartermaster in the Blackhaw War.

Death of an Old Lady by Being Thrown from a Vehicle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 28.—Mrs. Catharine Hewitt, one of the oldest residents of this township, died at the home of her son-in-law, Eli Tefft, three miles south of here, last evening. For some time she had been a paralytic. Being fond of carriage-riding, she was taken out frequently, her chair being placed in the vehicle. Last evening, while riding, a colt threw her and a lady attendant out. The injuries she sustained caused her death in a few hours. Mrs. Hewitt had attained her 84th year.

A Drunken Painter Goes to Sleep on the Track, and Is Run Over.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 28.—Jacob Miller, while on a spree, laid down on the track of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road at a late hour last night and went to sleep. During the night a light engine passing over the road ran over and instantly killed him, badly mangling the remains. Miller was a painter by trade, and had just been divorced from his wife. He was about 35 years of age.

A Fatal Fall from a Second-Story Window.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 28.—William Roberts, an old and wealthy citizen, aged 82 years, fell from a second-story window of the Avenue Hotel last night and was killed instantly. He was not discovered until 5 o'clock this morning. He was at one time a prominent business-man, but of late engaged somewhat in the lumber trade.

A Telegraph Operator Drowned in the Okaw River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 28.—Sam Watkins, night telegraph operator at this place, while bathing in the Okaw River this afternoon was seized with cramping, and before any assistance could reach him was drowned. His parents reside at Green Valley, Ill. At this writing the body has not been recovered.

A Boat Containing Twelve Swedes Upset While Crossing the Missouri River—Five Drowned.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 28.—Tonight a party of twelve Swedes, working on the North Pacific bridge, were crossing the Missouri in a skiff when a transfer boat came upon them. The boat was upset by the swell and five men drowned. Until the roll is called the names are not known. All Swedes.

Extraordinary Efforts to Revive a Young Man Who Was Drowned Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 28.—Henry Korpman, of this city, an estimable young man aged 17, was drowned in the Ohio River Saturday. The physicians worked three days endeavoring to resuscitate him, but life was declared extinct this morning.

An Iowa Farmer Suffocated by Foul Air in a Cistern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 28.—Ole Holeffson, a farmer living near Decorah, was suffocated and died from foul air while cleaning out a cistern today. His daughter, who was with him, was taken out insensible, but recovered.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Night of "Pinafore" at Haverly's Theatre.

The final performance of "Pinafore" by the Chicago Church Choir Company was given last night, and the cast was so arranged as to bring in all the principal singers. In the first act Misses Herrick and St. John, Mrs. McWade, Mr. Kayzer, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Chapman were the soloists, making way for Mrs. Ford, Miss Dutton, Mrs. Davis, Mr. C. H. Clark, Mr. McWade, and Mr. W. H. Clark. The house was quite a large one and liberal in applause, encoring not only the well-known airs, but also the chorus work. Mrs. Davis sang the Cresswold song charmingly, and the interpolation evidently found favor with the audience. Tonight "Patience" will be given for the first time by this company. Especial attention has been paid to the costumes and groupings. There will be the full number (twenty) of "lovesick maidens," and twenty dragoons. Several details of new business have been added, and the opera will have the following cast:

Patience	Mrs. S. C. Ford
(Misses Dutton, Herrick, and Mrs. McWade will also appear in the rôle during the engagement.)	
Lady Angela	Jessie Bartlett-Davis
Lady Ella	Jennie Dutton or Jeannie Herrick
Lady Saphir	Mae Laws-St. John
Lady Jane	Miss Emma Baker
Algernon Bunthorne	Mr. Samuel Kayzer
Archibald Grosvenor	Mr. Charles H. Clark
Col. Caviery	Mr. John E. McWade
Lieut., the Duke	Mr. Charles T. Barnes
Maj. Murgatroyd	Mr. W. H. Clark

Dramatic Notes.

Mrs. Langtry recently told an American correspondent that she had received two offers to play in America—one from an agent of Lester Wallack (presumably Arthur), and another from "a funny little man named Brooks"—meaning Joseph Brooks.

"'The Colonel,'" says the London *Era*, "reached its 501st representation at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on Monday last. The vitality of Mr. Burnand's witty, satirical, and diverting comedy may be considered extraordinary. For a long time we have seen the announcement that it is in its 'last weeks,' but its popularity remains almost undiminished, and night after night the walls of the elegant little house in Tottenham street echo the laughter provoked by the sayings and doings of the clever artists engaged. If we were asked whether 'The Colonel' would run to the end of the season, we should answer in the Colonel's own words: 'Why, certainly.'"

An economical manager at a country theatre, when Elliston was playing *Hamlet*, came on as the *Ghost*, and then as one after another of the remaining characters. The disgusted star at last, when the ubiquitous manager turned up in Act III., as one of the players, began: "This is one *Luciscus*, nephew to the *King*"—and then, pausing for a moment, howled out: "No, by——, it is only old Truncheon over again."

A fight broke out in the audience at the San Antonio (Tex.) Theatre. Manager Jack Harris appeared on the stage with a cocked revolver in each hand,

ALTH IS WEALTH!

h of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

arsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and
skin. If you would have your flesh firm,
ones sound, without caries, and your com-
fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL-
RESOLVENT.

Grateful Recognition.

cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis-
truly a victory in the healing art; that
ing power that clearly discerns Disease
upplies a remedy; that restores Defect
by degrees—the body which has been suc-
cked and weakened by an insidious de-
not only commands our respect but ex-
our gratitude. Dr. Radway has for-
mankind with that wonderful remedy,
's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which ac-
ishes this result, and suffering humanity,
rag out an existence of pain and disease,
h long days and long nights, owe him
ratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

LSE AND TRUE.

extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on
e and Its Cure," as follows:
LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

saparillian Resolvent.

onic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Re-
s the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or
ural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal
Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
s, White Swelling, Scald Head, Ring-
ms, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nod-
ur and Decay of the Body, Pimples and
hes, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad-
iseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,
mption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits,
rasies of the above complaints to which
imes are given specious names.
assert that there is no known remedy that
ses the curative power over these diseases
dway's Resolvent furnishes. It curesstep
surely from the foundation, and restores
jured parts to their sound condition. The
s of the body are stopped, and healing
is supplied to the system, from which new
rial is formed. This is the first corrective
f of Radway's Resolvent.
ases where the system has been saturated,
ercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate,
accumulated and become deposited in the
, Joints, etc., causing caries of the bones,
s, spinal curvatures, contortions, swell-
gs, varicose veins, etc., the Resolvent will
solve away those deposits and externa-
the virus of the disease from the system.
those who are taking those medicines for
ure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic
, however slow may be the cure, "feel be-
and find their general health improving,
flesh and weight increasing, or even keep-
own, it is a sure sign that the cure is pro-
ing. In these diseases the patient either
better or worse—the virus of the disease is
active; if not arrested and driven from the
it will spread and continue to undermine
onstitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian
the patient "feel better," every hour
will grow better and increase in health
th, and flesh.

ARIAN TUMORS.

removal of these tumors by Radway's
vent is now so certainly established that
was once considered almost miraculous is
ommonly recognized by all parties.
ese the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C.
, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix,
shed in our Almanac for 1879; also that of
C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our
and Truth."
bottle contains more of the active princi-
of Medicines than any other Preparation
in teaspoonful does, while others require
six times as much.
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

INUTE REMEDY.

y requires MINUTES not HOURS, to re-
pain and cure acute disease.

DWAY'S READY RELIEF,

m one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-
PAIN with one thorough application; so
or how violent or excruciating the pain the
matic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Ner-
Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford
t ease.
*mmation of the Kidneys, Inflammation
the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels,
gestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Dif-
Breathing, Palpitations of the Heart,
sterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In-
enza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
umatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Ch-
ria, and Fever Bilious, Remittent,
Consumptions, Scrofulous Complaints,
ghs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest,
k, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.*

EVER AND AGUE.

VER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There
a remedial agent in this world that will
Fever and Ague, and other Malarious
s, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other
s added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
-will in a few moments, when taken accord-
o the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour
ach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa,
entery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In-
Pains.
velers should always carry a bottle of Rad-
's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in
r will prevent sickness or pain from change
water, and is better than French
dy or Bitters as a stimulant.
ners and Lumbermen should always be pro-
d with it.

CAUTION.

remedial agents capable of destroying life
n overdose should be avoided. Morphine,
m, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and ob-
werful remedies, do at certain times, in
small doses, relieve the patient during the
in the system. But perhaps the second
, if repeated, may aggravate and increase
suffering, and another dose cause death.
es no necessity for using these uncertain
s when a positive remedy like Radway's
y Relief will stop the most excruciating
quicker, without entailing the least dis-
y in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

DWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedy
t in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

dway's Regulating Pills

*fect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Al
Without Pain, Always Reliable and
Natural in Their Operation.*

EGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL

rfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with
t gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse
strengthen.
DWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders
the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys,
Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation,
iveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
er, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles,
erangements of the Internal Viscera,
ed to effect a permanent cure. Purely ve-
le, containing no mercury, minerals, or del-
ious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting
from diseases of the digestive organs: Con-
stipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in
the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea,
Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in
the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating
Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of
Vision before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in
the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness
of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Burning of the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free from
them from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

e repeat that the reader must consult
ks and papers on the subject of diseases
ir cure, among which may be named:
False and True."
Radway on Scrofula."
and others relating to different classes of
es.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

EAD "FALSE AND TRUE."

nd a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co.*, *No.*
Warren, cor. Church-st., New York,
mation worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

here can be no better guarantee of the
DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R.
s than the base and worthless imitations
m, as there are False Resolvents, Sarsa-
s. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and
the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

He is Tendered an Ovation by Our Irish Fellow-Citizens.

Central Music-Hall Filled with Land-Leaguers and Their Friends.

Mr. Davitt Announces His Platform—What Is Best for Ireland.

An Interesting Interview with the Earnest Irish Patriot.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

PRESENTED WITH ADDRESSES BY THE LAND-LEAGUERS AND KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Michael Davitt reached Chicago, via the Pennsylvania Road, at a quarter of 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and went at once to the Palmer House, where he found a suite of rooms ready for him. None of the Committee on Reception made their appearance at the depot owing to a misunderstanding as to the hour Mr. Davitt was to get in, the time given out being 10:30. However, all of them soon learned of the mistake, and called at the Palmer and welcomed him. As he had lots of work on hand he remained in his room most of the morning, but in the afternoon he received all who knocked on his door, and nearly all the prominent Irishmen in Chicago did so. At half-past 4 he visited the Irish-American Club, which gave him an informal reception.

During the day two addresses were presented him. One was gotten up by the Seventeenth Ward Land League, and set forth their esteem for his self-denial and true patriotism, commending his wise statesmanship, and asking him to tell the people of Ireland and their chosen representatives that the Americans would persevere in rendering them whatever assistance lay in their power just so long as they saw that Ireland was determined to emulate the example of the founders of the American Republic, which was not consummated without sacrifice on the part of each and all. No settlement of the Irish question would satisfy them, or ought to satisfy any true patriot, that did not recognize equal rights irrespective of birth or station—that would impede the humblest in the land from seeking and obtaining the highest station in the gift of the people. They expressed confidence in Mr. Davitt's noble and magnanimous actions in the past, and renewed their determination to stand by the Irish people and their chosen leaders until the objects of the Land League were achieved—"Ireland for the Irish; the land for the people."

FROM THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The other address was as follows:

CHICAGO, June 28.—*Michael Davitt, Esq., Founder of the Irish National Land and Industrial League*—HONORED SIR: The Knights of Labor, an organization instituted to protect the rights of the laboring and producing classes of this country, hail this your third visit to Chicago with feelings of satisfaction and encouragement, and hasten to assure you that you enjoy their fullest confidence and warmest affection.

Be assured, sir, that they recognize in you the champion of popular rights, the advocate of correct principles, and the heroic defender of the poor against their oppressors. Your devotion to duty has endeared you to the people of America. Your enthusiasm has exalted your efforts, and your sufferings have sanctified your work. Although ours is an American organization, it is not contrary to our principles to offer our sympathy and support in the struggle of any other nation, and we look upon the agitation inaugurated by you in Ireland for curbing landlord rapacity and restoring the land of the country to those who cultivate it as a work worthy of the noblest and best of our race.

To us your name is doubly dear, because you are a martyr to labor as well as to liberty. You have suffered the felon's chain and felon's cell; for the other by several imprisonments. We receive you as a brother possessing a twofold faith—first, the belief that labor is noble and holy; second, the conviction that all honest efforts should be directed to remedying the evils that ignorance and greed have imposed upon the body, mind, and estate of the human family.

Though most of us may be different from you in race and religious convictions, we offer you no half-hearted support, no halting allegiance of opinion, no doubting devotion, for we are in accord with you in the full acceptance of that correct and advanced doctrine which teaches us that the land of a country belongs to the people of a country, and that there should be no monopolization of it in any degree, large or small, shape or form, by any one whatsoever. We therefore join in the belief that land must become the common heritage of all, and be in reality the commonwealth of all, and not of a few.

We sincerely hope that your present visit to America may be born 'pleasant and reassuring, and that the mission upon which you have again visited us may prove satisfactory to you and your patriotic adherents.

With the best wishes for yourself personally, your health, success, and happiness, the Knights of Labor of Chicago bid you godspeed, and a triumphant success to the noble cause of which you have become the most pronounced exponent on Irish soil.

On behalf of the order, William Hailey, D. M. W.; George Rodgers, D. W. F.; Charles G. Dixon, Charles Wheeler, Edward Irwin.

INTERVIEWED.

THERE IS NO SPLIT WITH PARNELL.

"I came out," said Mr. Davitt to a TRIBUNE reporter, "to dissipate the reports that are being circulated in America as to a split between Mr. Parnell and myself—reports set afloat by evil-minded persons who would like to see discussion in our ranks—as to there being a likelihood of a division in the home-rule movement in Ireland."

"Have you been successful in doing that?"

"Yes; I think I have satisfied all parties on this side that the rumors were false."

"You are cooperating with Parnell?"

"Yes, against landlordism as I have been for the last three years."

"Is there no difference regarding methods?"

"There is a difference between us as to the best plan of settlement, but it is a mere difference of opinion, and will not interfere in the least with my lending him every assistance in my power toward abolishing the system we are both hostile to."

"What is your plan?"

"It would take me a long while to explain it. I sketched it in the Liverpool speech, and put it in opposition to the program of the Land League simply to test public opinion in England and Ireland on the question of nationalization."

"What do you mean by nationalization?"

"That the land in Ireland shall belong to the people of Ireland. The proposal in my Liverpool speech was that Ireland should be granted self-government—that the land should become national property and be administered by an Irish Parliament."

"That was the ground charging you with communism?"

"Yes."

"You don't think it is communistic?"

"Unquestionably not—no more so than the present proprietorship."

"It has been urged here that your scheme would turn the land over to the British Government?"

"So far from that, the organs of the Government, and especially the landlord organs, called upon the Government to arrest me for making such a proposal. The fact is that the English Government knows very well that the nationalization of the land in England and Ireland means sapping the foundations of aristocracy, because it sweeps away aristocracy at once. The aristocracy must have the land or it ceases to be an aristocracy. Now, if I proposed to give the land to the Government there is no room for an aristocracy; hence the certainty that the English Government

WILL CLOSE WITH MR. PARNELL

rather than have any dealings with me, and consent to a scheme that would blot out the British aristocracy."

"Mr. Parnell doesn't agree with you?"

"So. I apprehend from the interview published—"

"What reply have you to make to O'Connor Power's attack?"

"His record is this: He was the first Fenian to enter the House of Commons and take an oath to the British Queen, for which he was denounced by the Fenians. Then he joined Isaac Butt in the Home-Rule movement. He was the first to attack Isaac Butt, calling him the modern Castlereagh, in favor of Mr. Parnell. He attacked Mr. Parnell some two years ago in favor of himself. Ever since then he has been making speeches in the House against the Land League—is the declared enemy of the Land League—and therefore I am not surprised that a man who has been a traitor to every party and every principle, and who has been an avowed enemy of the Land League should attack me. I am rather proud that he has done so. I should think it a misfortune and a calamity if he said a word in my praise. He is now anxious to get office from the English Government."

"How have you been received?"

"Most enthusiastically everywhere, and I am thoroughly satisfied that all the Land Leagues in America are no longer apprehensive of a split or any misunderstanding between Mr. Parnell and myself, as I believe my statements at the meetings I have addressed have dissipated the ideas about dissension. I intend, on my return, to advise Mr. Parnell and one or two other members of the party to pay a visit to America after the session of Parliament, but whether he will have an opportunity to do so I don't know."

"Why, will you suggest that?"

"I think it well that our people in the country should receive as much information from the other side as possible, and should, from time to time, be addressed by some of the leaders of the Land-League movement, in order that they may be kept informed as to the work we are doing with their assistance."

THE COERCION BILL.

"What will be the effect of the Coercion bill?"

"It will probably prevent any public meetings in Ireland—make any combination impossible."

"Work will be done quietly then?"

"The people will not up to the spirit of the Land League. They have been so educated by the agitation during the last three years that they know exactly what to do. So long as they stand firm to the advice and principles of the Land League so long will landlordism be impossible in Ireland for any length of time."

"What is the feeling as to the Phœnix Park murders?"

"I have no feeling about the matter beyond what was expressed in the manifesto issued immediately after the deed. It was written by myself, and I have nothing further to say in denunciation of the crime and in detestation of those who committed it. There is a general belief growing up in Ireland, and it has a strong acceptance in England also, that the assassination was committed by the emergency men—men in the employ of the landlords. I don't say that the landlords as a body are desperate characters in the party of the landlords who would not stop at the commission of any crime that they were satisfied would injure the Land League. And every one knows that the assassination of Cavendish and Burke was a deadly blow aimed at the Land League on the very day it had scored a victory over the coercive policy of the Government."

"What do you think of Minister Lowell's course as to the suspects?"

"When I was in jail I didn't see any newspapers, and since my release I haven't had time to read up on the history of the last fifteen months, and I can't form an opinion because I haven't read the evidence. From what I have heard, if blame attaches anywhere, it should be to Washington and not to Minister Lowell."

"WHAT OF THE FUTURE?"

"I believe we are going to succeed in this Land-League movement, and I also believe that the English people are beginning to see the necessity, from an English point of view, of conceding self-government to Ireland."

"It would be cheaper?"

"Decidedly. It would allow the House of Commons to go on with the affairs of England—something it cannot do while Ireland is occupying all the attention of Parliament."

"Do you think there will be a fight over the Egyptian matter?"

"I don't think the Liberal party will run the risk of a war in defense of the Sultan of Turkey. It would place Gladstone in a contradictory position before the world if he undertook a war in defense of the Sultan, since a few years ago he roused the whole people of England against Turkey and in favor of Russia."

"A war would benefit Ireland?"

"Yes. If England became involved in war she would be very likely to make concessions to Ireland and hasten self-government two or three years."

"When do you return home?"

"On the 5th of July, as I must be present at a conference of the leaders of the Land League which is to be held immediately after the passage of the Coercion bill in order to determine our future course of action in Ireland under the altered state of the law."

THE MASS-MEETING.

OUTPOURING OF IRISH-AMERICANS AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The meeting at Central Music-Hall in the evening was one of the greatest events in the history of the Irish movement in Chicago, and indicates clearly the popularity of the speaker and the interest in the cause he advocates. Long before 8 o'clock the entrance was blocked up with a press of people eager to hear the orator and participate in the welcome to him. Mr. Davitt had been escorted to the stage-door by a detachment of 180 men of the Hibernian Rifles, under Maj. Lusk, and subsequently the militia did efficient service in the lobbies preserving order. The scene within the hall was unique and impressive. Over the organ-loft was draped the green flag and harp of Ireland and the starry banner of the United States in richest harmony. The vast auditorium was filled with 2,000 enthusiastic patriots who cheered to the echo every noble and defiant utterance. The large audience was intelligent, appreciative, and orderly, and the meeting was a success in every particular.

At 8:15 o'clock the members of the Reception Committee and the invited guests filed on the stage, among the number being W. J. Hynes, Judge Moran, Alderman Sweeney, John Keeley, Richard Prendergast, James Sullivan, Judge Moran, A. P. Callaghan, Michael Lynch, M. M. Bardon, William Dillon, Francis Agnew, Patrick Cashman, Dr. Thomas Moore, J. R. Coffee, J. J. Curran, P. R. Higgins, Mayor Harrison, Martin Beem, Justus McIvor, George McGarrigle, and John Burke of Milwaukee; Patrick Keenan of Joliet; H. L. Cannon of Braidwood, and others.

As Mr. Davitt's face became visible to the house the vast audience burst forth into a storm of applause and ringing cheers. Hats were waved in the air, and a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued. Again and again the cheers died down only to again burst forth.

When order had been obtained, Mr. Richard Prendergast, the Chairman of the meeting, stepped forward and said that whenever British statesmen desired to single out the American seat of treason to England they named Chicago. The meeting which he addressed proved by the thousands in attendance that the name of Chicago was not a traitor to Ireland, for her people were greeting and welcoming and doing honor to a man because he had a name synonymous with Ireland and her best interests. That man is the illustrious Michael Davitt. [Long applause.] For what he has been, for what he is, for what he ever will be—a devoted son of his motherland—the audience were present to manifest their love and to render their appreciation of the sublime efforts he has made and will continue to make in the cause of his country. They were proud to uncover in his presence and eager to hear every word which should fall from his lips, whose every word had been in Ireland's behalf. Michael Davitt had a right to be heard, a right earned by what he had done, and especially

BY WHAT HE HAD SUFFERED,

a right confirmed forever by the purity of his motives and the greatness of his sacrifices. The Chicago Convention of two years ago was the keynote and the voice of the heartbeat and deepest thought of Irishmen the world over. The belief objects must be Irish nationality and independence [loud applause]. The allies of Ireland in America would remain faithful to the policy of Ireland whenever she might lead within that line, and dictate from this side of the water what measures shall be pursued on the other side. No movement ever had a greater array of brilliant leaders, chief among whom were Davitt, Parnell, and Dillon. Audiences have always been responsive to aspirations toward nationality from whatever source or whatever people they may spring. The only solution of the Irish questions of all kinds is that which will give to that country a free and untrammeled Parliament in Ireland under an Irish Government. The American people can have no political sympathy with any people content with royalty and an acre or ground. They were ready to assist Ireland today because that country is ready to cast its fortunes with the Republics of the earth. A line has been established, but when asked to go beyond that line Ireland should be granted self-government—that the land should become national property and be administered by an Irish Parliament."

"That was the ground charging you with communism?"

"Yes."

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"It has been urged here that your scheme would turn the land over to the British Government?"

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"Why, will you suggest that?"

"I think it well that our people in the country should receive as much information from the other side as possible, and should, from time to time, be addressed by some of the leaders of the Land-League movement, in order that they may effectively taught them a century ago, that "We must tolerate one another or tolerate the common enemy."

THE RESOLTIONS WERE ADOPTED

by one unanimous aye, and Mr. Prendergast then introduced the speaker of the evening by saying that the best and only introduction was the man himself.

Mr. Davitt stepped quietly to the rostrum, while the house fairly rung with applause. When that had subsided he plunged at once into his address, being frequently interrupted by applause and shouts of satisfaction at his advanced statements. The address is as follows:

I undertook this short tour to America for the accomplishment of two objects: first, to put an end to anything which threatened disunion in the Land-League ranks; secondly, to explain to the American people the newest phases of the social struggle in Ireland. The first of these objects is already accomplished—there is no disunion at present [applause], nor is there any likelihood of dissension among our friends here in America, in consequence of the rumors set afloat in connection with my so-called new departure. [Applause.] To effect this reconciliation among Land-Leaguers has required nothing at my hands but an explanation of my motives. Had a greater sacrifice been needed to prevent a split in the movement it would have been cheerfully and immediately made. [Cheers.] Nothing consistent with honor and principle shall prevent me from maintaining that unity of purpose and harmony of action in the Land League movement which are absolutely indispensable for the achievement of our work. [Cheers.] When the Irish people are more advanced in their political education they will recognize that differences of opinion even among leaders is consistent with oneness of action, and claim to assert the privilege of independent judgment is not inconsistent with loyalty to the central authority by which

A MOVEMENT IS CONTROLLED.

I will now, for a few brief moments, address myself to the second object of my visit. The importance of American public opinion in the contest going on in Ireland is keenly appreciated by the American people themselves. They may be said to occupy the position of a tribunal before which the case of the Irish landlord versus abolitionist is to be tried. I shall consequently submit myself counsel for the people of Ireland, and plead before American public opinion in the cause of abolition. The questions an American tribunal would be likely to ask me would be:

1. Is the abolition of landlordism absolutely essential to the peace and welfare of Ireland? I answer that the whole of the Irish people, their representatives in Parliament, the press, the declarations of English public men, and a consensus of impartial opinion throughout the world declares that abolition is the only remedy. [Cheers.]

Has Irish landlordism failed as a system? A decimated population, widespread misery, periodical famines, horrible mud cabins as the residence of a million and a half of our people, physical deterioration of the masses, universal discontent, and the prevalence of agrarian crime proclaim the system that is responsible for all this to be the most complete failure and the greatest criminal institution yet placed upon historic record.

Does abolition mean confiscation? No. As practical politicians we recognize the fact that public Opinion throughout the world would not support expropriation without compensation. I for my part concede this to political necessity, and not from conviction. In strict justice the landlords of Ireland are not entitled to their rents [Irish National League], and I cannot help to be generous to those who have never been just to others. Compensation with me is a tribute necessary to be paid for the accomplishment of a work which cannot otherwise be accomplished. Better to pay even $500,000,000 for the expropriation of the landlords than to expend a treasure of fifty or one hundred thousand men in a

DESPERATE EFFORT TO ACCOMPLISH THE SAME END.

Will England consent to the abolition of Irish landlordism? The leader of the Tory party has already declared himself in favor of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and, if Parnell is to be credited, the Liberal leaders have gone the length so far as its Conservative opponents in the same direction.

Will the abolition of landlordism accomplish the good predicted by the Land-Leaguers? We declare it will. There are only 5,000,000 acres of Irish soil at present under cultivation, while, on the testimony of all who know Ireland and of such English authorities as John Stuart Mill, Kay Arnold, Cliff Leslie, and others, the land of Ireland, if relieved of the restrictive influences of landlordism, would be capable of supporting from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of people. If 5,000,000 acres of tillage can maintain the present population while in addition enabling some 10,000 or 15,000 landlords to abstract $60,000,000 a year from the labor and land of the country, how many people could be sustained and how much more cereal wealth could be produced when 12,000,000 acres of land could be placed under cultivation, and the rents now lost to the country in absenteeism be left in Ireland to develop its full natural resources and revive trade and commerce?

Have not reasonable concessions been made already by Mr. Gladstone?

The Land act of last year if unamended by further legislation is calculated to prolong the existence of Irish landlordism. The Irish people make a national demand for the entire abolition of the system that has wrought such misery and misery and not that some of its existing evils should be reformed. The contest going on in Ireland today is

BETWEEN A PEOPLE AND A SYSTEM.

In the struggle either landlordism or the people must be left in possession of the soil of Ireland. This is the plain issue, and no compromise can be made—no surrender will take place—landlordism must go bag and baggage once and forever. [Cheers.]

What land system will be selected by the people of Ireland in place of landlordism?

In all probability a peasant proprietary, as Mr. Parnell is in favor of such a system and as both the English political parties are more or less pledged to this scheme. The fact of opinion that a peasant proprietary will necessarily merge into the nationalization of the land, owing to the poverty of the tenant farmer class and their inability to provide the purchase-money required by Mr. Parnell's plan of settlement. As the question of Irish political autonomy is now coming rapidly to the front and likely to soon gain ultimate solution in the region of practical politics, I am quite willing to await the advent of an Irish Parliament for the full accomplishment of the object for which the Land League was organized—namely, to win for the people of Ireland the land of Ireland as the national property. This preference of mine for the nationalization of the land will in no way interfere with my cooperation with my colleagues in the Land League in the work for which

ABOLISHING IRISH LANDLORDISM.

I have now a few words to say upon what may appear a personal matter, but which I deem it necessary in the interest of the cause of Ireland to give expression to. There are some phases of Irish political character which I have pointed out to our people which have manifested themselves to some extent recently in connection with some utterances of mine in England. The tendency to put an uncharitable rather than a fair and just construction upon actions and words of Irish public men is a feature in Irish political life that often costs the cause of Irish reform the services of sincere but sensitive men. If it be objected that a too sensitive disposition of mind is a weakness in a public man, I would reply that it is also a proof of sincere conviction, and that until the perfectability of human nature is reached it is but just and wise to give as great a measure of toleration to sincere convictions as to the plastic disposition of opportune opinion.

There is also an amount of intolerance in Irish political movements that is calculated to weaken belief in the sincerity of our professions to a cause of opposition. The same spirit is manifested to the passions of a people and never venture beyond the topics that flatter their national vanity is sure of his full measure of popular applause, while he who endeavors to suggest more practical, because more common sense, methods of wielding the moral power of a people for the achievement of popular good is in danger of national as well as political ostracism at the hands of the masses.

Three and a half years ago I ventured to declare, both in this country and in Ireland, that the land should be made the basis of the Irish National movement, and the strength of the people of Ireland be concentrated upon the solution of the Irish social problem alone. I well remember the storm of opposition with which this new departure was met, and the very choice expressions that were made use of in the denunciation of such an anti-national proposal. My uncharitable critics failed to see what a study of progressive reform would make plain that political or social reforms as seldom or ever won upon purely sentimental issues unless associated with the stronger and more

MECHANICAL FORCE OF RATIONAL SELF-INTEREST.

The history of the Irish struggle during the past three years has shown that this cooperation of political forces, this combination of material with the cause of self-government, did fifty times more than did the previous ten years' sentimental advocacy of home rule by Isaac Butt and his party. The intensity of the social struggle has powerfully advanced the cause of home government, while the growth of national feeling generated from the educational wreck of agitation has astonished the world. In the exercise of my right to express an opinion upon the best plan of settlement of the Irish land question, and in furtherance of a habit of mind which causes me to estimate the value of political forces which I see around the Irish cause, I have given expression to certain views since leaving Portland that have earned for me the distinction of being the best oppressed of all the Land-Leaguers by England while being the most misrepresented of all my colleagues by some of my own countrymen. As this circumstance calls for explanations from me, I am rather thankful than otherwise that it has occurred, as it gives me opportunity for discussing some phases of an Irish political character that demand the serious consideration of all thoughtful Irishmen.

One of the deductions made from some of my speeches in England by Irish journalists in America is that I propose an alliance with the English people, and that this must necessarily mean the throwing over or abandonment of Irish nationality.

The fact that I have nowhere, by either tongue or pen, made any such proposal [cheers], appears to have no weight with my critics in the scale of argument, just as the proposal contained in my Liverpool speech to make the land of Ireland national property, to be

ADMINISTERED BY AN IRISH PARLIAMENT,

was treated as an accidental expression, while a personal opinion upon a possible acceptance of my scheme by the English Government while ruling Ireland from London was seized upon by the *Irish Nation*, of New York, and the *Citizen*, of Chicago, as my major proposal, in order to be condemned and made the foundation of various imputations upon my motives.

The great mistake made by Irish leaders is to look upon and treat English public opinion as a unit. The diversity of English public opinion is as apparent as its supremacy in England is real. England is preëminently the country of public opinion, and the reason why the Land League is now beginning to command recognition from large masses of Englishmen is because it is a movement of opinion and not one of sentiment. The hostility of English feeling toward the Land League is no argument against the principle upon which our movement rests for sanction and support, but proof of how badly, or rather how unskillfully, we have managed English opinion since the land agitation commenced.

When we drove the landlords out of the field of discussion in Ireland two years ago, we permitted them to seize upon English public opinion without our making any effort to meet them in the field where the issue was of most injury. The fact is they turned the flank of the Land-League movement by simply recognizing what we in our insular pride and exclusiveness ignored or contemned—the vital importance of English public opinion in the struggle going on in Ireland.

I CAME OUT OF PRISON

a few weeks ago to find the whole movement face to face with a supreme danger in consequence of the dastardly assassination of an Englishman in Dublin. By simply recognizing the power of English public opinion we were enabled to vindicate the Land League and avert a crisis. I am in favor of following landlordism wherever its friends intrench or sanction it, and contending with it upon each and every field. I am one who believes that an effective weapon taken from the armory of our adversary is the best with which to strike him down. To turn our enemy's tactics against himself is never a mistake, but is often the guarantee of his defeat. If landlordism shelters itself behind the ramparts of English public opinion, then let us force the intrenchments and cripple it in England by the application of that concentrated moral power, by the aid of which we have already half destroyed its prestige and system in Ireland. I am aware that such a policy is a dangerous one for an Irishman to pursue, so far as his popularity in Ireland is concerned, but as I am not aware of ever having gone very much out of my way to earn the plaudits of the multitude, knowing that in most great public movements there is but one step from the Capitol to the Tarpeian rock, I am quite willing to run whatever risk I may be involved in in the course I am pursuing.

In a movement like the Land League, where there is such a disparity in the strength and resources of the contending forces—where a poor country of 5,000,000 of people is battling against one of the greatest empires of the world, I cannot see the political wisdom of neglecting any opportunity that may either strengthen our bands or detach from the Government and the landlords some of the power which we have allowed them to use against us in the past. I am compelled to recognize a growing disposition on the part of the English masses to question the advantage to England of the system of land laws we are pulling down in Ireland. [Applause.]

THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND

are closely watching our efforts to bury the remains of a fiendish land code, and I am most anxious they should be invited to the funeral. An agrarian movement in England upon the lines of nationalization of the land is a thing of the near future. In my Liverpool speech I laid down general principles upon which such a movement could rest. I put forth a plan of land reform which I knew to be an advanced one, but which I was anxious should test public opinion upon a question of vital import to humanity. If anybody has been benefited more than another by the criticism which my scheme has called forth, it is Mr. Parnell. The world recognizes him as a wiser and more prudent politician than I am—knowledge which was always in my possession—and the English Government would be much prefer to deal with Mr. Parnell, and adopt his plan of peasant proprietary, than come to terms with me upon an issue that would sap the very foundations of autocratic rule and ascendency. [Applause.]

Fam of the opinion that the nationalization of the land of Ireland is the only scheme whereby all the people of Ireland would directly benefit by the abolition of landlordism, and that is the only just and logical definition of the Land League—viz.: "The land for the people!" [Applause.] I propose that this should be the system taken up for consideration by an Irish parliament. This is the head and front of my offending against the national faith and convictions of the *Irish Nation* and *Citizen* newspapers. How it is such an exercise of my duty in the exercise of my right to express my own opinion upon so important a subject, I am endangering the Land-League movement, conspiring against Parnell, going in for Communism, and guilty of all the other crimes alleged against me, is known best to those who have raised these cries upon the strength of garbled cablegrams from London. In my humble opinion it is evidence of that intolerance of freedom of opinion in Irish political affairs which I have already alluded to, and which must be banished from the public life of Ireland if we are ever to gain those liberties and privileges that are due only to and best merited by a broadminded,

GENEROUS, AND TOLERANT PEOPLE.

The latest news from Ireland informs us that the landlords are forming a league for the purpose of clearing out our people and bringing in Saxon and Scotch farmers. This Liberal Government will aid them in doing if we permit it. What shall our answer be? This: Let the whole Irish race be organized into a confederation for the purpose of defeating this last effort to sustain landlordism. Let us rest once and forever whether this system of depopulation and plunder is to exist in Ireland or not. Rely upon it that we in Ireland will do our duty, but unless we are sustained by you the contest must be unequal and the result uncertain.

What answer shall I take back to Ireland? [Great cheers.]

OTHER SPEECHES.

JOHN REDMOND, OF IRELAND.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davitt's address calls were made for John Redmond, the brother of the Irish member of Parliament, and as he stepped forward the audience were greeted with a fresh, manly young face, full of evidence of sincerity and eloquent enthusiasm. He, too, was greeted with long rolls of applause. He commenced by saying that no words could express the honor he felt at being allowed to address a Chicago audience. As one who had left the dear old country but a short time ago, he simply wished to report that Ireland was still the same generous, brave old country as of yore. Today its fields were as green and its people as brave as of old. Today Ireland's old enemy was as relentless as in days gone by. Landlordism was still cursing the people and the land. The landlords have received from the people every chance which it was possible to extend to them. Such was their blindness that they threw away every chance of conciliation. The Irish people cannot longer be conciliated. They had determined that landlordism should be abolished once and forever. It was the cause of all these measures of coercion the people of Ireland have been visited with. The coercion act of the last year was passed directly in the interest of landlordism and against those who had the best interests of the country at heart.

The speaker proposed to tell how Forster administered the act by which 1,000 innocent Irishmen were cast into prison. Forster said he wanted this Coercion act to use against murderers, whereupon the House of Commons, without some opposition, he fairly wrung this bill from the British House of Commons, with the understanding that it was to be used solely against such guilty men. Forster said all he needed was to have arbitrary power to arrest. Instead of using the power against murderers and assassins, he used it only against men incapable of crimes, and against men who were acting all their influence to keep the country quiet. The whole administration was in the hands of the royal Irish constabulary. [Hisses.] In many cases the local police were at enmity with the leaders of the Land League, and it was natural they should use their power not for purposes of justice, but as a means of petty malice and revenge. The treatment of the imprisoned men would have been infinitely worse had it not been for the untiring efforts of certain patriotic Irish members of Parliament. Forster found that arresting men and women on suspicion was not attaining the ends he desired, and he therefore ordered the issuing of a circular to the constabulary all over the country, telling them that people were not only to be arrested on suspicion, but that also any ignorant policeman might shoot down like a dog any man or woman whom he suspected of

BEING ABOUT TO COMMIT A CRIME.

This circular fell into the hands of Thomas Sexton, the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, and for the first time Forster was made to blush.

Before the organization of the Land League things looked very dark for Ireland. The people rallied around it and worked on unitedly and determined to pull together. Today they have every hope of coming good. They see the signs multiplying which tell of coming social and political reforms. The people should recollect that they have now an admission from their enemies that the principles were just and right. Though the bill may not bring very material benefits, it cannot but be viewed as a very important measure. Now for the first time there is a band of men in the British House of Commons

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Gilman are at the Palmer.

A. R. Catton, New York, is at the Leland.

A. H. Moody, of Colfax, Ill., is at the Sherman.

E. B. Sopris, of Colorado, is at the Sherman.

C. C. Napier, of New York, is at the Tremont.

The Boston Base-Ball Club is at the Tremont.

Ross P. Dart, of Milan, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Capt. Robert B. Wade and family are at the Palmer.

Col. H. M. Enos, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

G. W. Lee, of Richmond, Va., is at the Palmer.

Dr. J. L. Mulligan, of Scotland, is at the Palmer.

Theodore Wise, of New York, is at the Palmer.

G. A. K. Hovey, of Manilla, is at the Grand Pacific.

James Bellows, of Mandan, D. T., is at the Leland.

L. Candee, of Darlington, I. T., is at the Tremont.

W. A. Miller, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

Arthur Dixwell, of Boston, Mass., is at the Tremont.

S. W. Phelps, of Covington, Ind., is at the Tremont.

C. C. Turner, of Omaha, Neb., is at the Sherman.

L. F. Palmer, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Sherman.

Judge H. S. Winslow, of Newton, Ia., is at the Tremont.

John F. Raynolds and wife, of Canton, O., are at the Leland.

Delavan Peck and wife, of Albany, N. Y., are at the Leland.

The Rev. J. M. Clearg, of Kenosha, Wis., is at the Sherman.

Dr. Louis C. Starkel, of Belleville, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. T. M. Fleiser, of Philadelphia, Pa., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. South, of Topeka, Kas., are at the Grand Pacific.

Mark M. Pomeroy ("Brick") of Denver, Colo., is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fletcher, of Sherbrook, Canada, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Durant Du Ponte, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Stowell, of Appleton, Wis., are at the Palmer.

P. F. Wood and A. G. O. Kennedy, of England, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Earl of Hopetown and Mr. Hope, of England, are at the Grand Pacific.

F. C. N. Robertson, of the Peoria Starch Company, Peoria, is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lockwood and son, of Hartford, Conn., are at the Palmer.

The Union Club lawn concert is postponed till one week from tonight.

H. C. Atkins, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is at the Tremont.

The types in yesterday's TRIBUNE read that Tom Hoyne had been arrested for perjury. It should have been Tom Hoyle.

Annie Moore stole a $100 lap-robe from Judge Loomis' buggy. Justice Walsh held her to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

For running a second-hand clothing store without a license Abram Goldberg was yesterday assessed $35 and costs by Justice Wallace.

Annie Hurley, of No. 412 South May street, Peter Enberg, and Mrs. La Brum, of No. 211 Erie street, were lodged in the jail yesterday as being insane.

Prof. W. A. Norton, of Yale College, is at the Sherman. The Professor is in the city for the purpose of holding examinations of candidates for the Yale school.

A match was accidentally dropped into a barrel of whisky at No. 933 North Halsted street yesterday morning, and the explosion which followed caused about $200 damage and nearly frightened a crowd of "amliers" to death.

Mrs. Maria B. Holyoke, who has been laboring for the enforcement of prohibition in Kansas and for the adoption of the Constitutional amendment in Iowa, reached Chicago this morning. Her address will be as heretofore, Box 27, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Sophia Peterson, of No. 162 North Peoria street, presented the officers of the Desplaines Street Station with a small boy yesterday morning. She explained that it had been left at the hallway of her residence, and it was forwarded to the Foundlings' Home.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 68 degrees; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 67; 12 m., 66; 1 p. m., 64; 2 p. m., 65; 5 p. m., 67; 8 p. m., 65. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.61; 5 p. m., 29.65.

The Webster Manufacturing Company complain that they were swindled when they paid O. A. Keys and Daniel Beisland $100 for a lame, blind, and generally useless horse. That is why a warrant was yesterday issued by Justice Hammer for the arrest of the two horse dealers.

Charles Klinge, the youth who confessed to the larceny of money collected for his employer, John Griffin, engaged in the feather renovating business on Van Buren street, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace. The boy says he only stole $11, but Griffin says it was $75.

It was a big one weighing fifty pounds that muskallonge on exhibition yesterday at the cigar store corner of Clark and Washington streets. It was caught in Fox Lake by that indefatigable sportsman Col. Lippincott. The fish was the admiration of all piscatorially inclined who had the good fortune to see it.

The following officers were elected by Gauntlet Lodge, No. 4, K. P., at the meeting Tuesday evening: P. C., Walter R. Hill; C. C., George O. Wentworth; V. C., Arhold Tripp; P., Frederick Seymour; M. of E., William H. Cass; M. of F., N. J. Pelyn; K. R. and S., Walter Harrington; M. at A., Maurice Buck; Rep. to G. L., Eugene T. Gilbert.

Charles Jordan, a colored jockey, was arrested in Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon, charged with making a deadly assault upon Grace Garland, also colored, whose head he had carved up somewhat. Jordan claims that he had a lot of money which he won at the races, and that Grace and Jack Gardner tried to rob him before he used the knife. The jockey was bailed out.

There is to be a gold medallion medal is et with emeralds and pearls awarded to the highest rank in the graduating class at the West Division High School this morning in G. M. Clayburg's room. The report is that the young lady who took the first medal in the Scammon School in 1881 of the lucky coin again, with the remarkable average of 98 for the whole course. The medal is presented by Shourds & Story.

A large number of people assembled yesterday afternoon in Lower Farwell Hall to express their joy and thankfulness over the prohibition victory in Iowa. Miss Lucia Kimball, the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Meloy, and Dr. Whitney were among the many who spoke. A telegram was read from Miss Frances E. Willard and several others from Davenport and Clinton. The meeting was full of spirit and enthusiasm.

Tuesday evening Mr. John Ruesch, Commissioner Klehm's father-in-law, met with a fatal accident while driving from the city to his home in Niles. He was overtaken by the rainstorm when near Peterson's toll-gate on the Harms road, and the horses becoming frightened they turned suddenly and upset the wagon. Mr. Ruesch was thrown violently to the ground and received such a severe shock that he died almost immediately.

D. G. Mackay, President of the Evansville & Terre Haute Road, Evansville, Ind.; A. A. Talmage, General Manager Missouri Pacific Road, St. Louis; R. S. Hayes, General Manager International & Great Western route, St. Louis; John C. Gault, General Manager Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road, St. Louis; John B. Carson, General Manager Hannibal & St. Joe Road; S. Trink, General Manager Iron Mountain Road, St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

Andrew Jackson, a colored teamster, who was delivering some flour to a baker named Kiefer at No. 636 North Paulina street yesterday afternoon, met his death in a horrible and sudden manner. He was rolling a barrel of flour down a flight of steps when he stumbled, and falling over the barrel down the steps, was caught and had his head crushed all out of shape by the barrel, which fell upon it. The Rawson street patrol wagon conveyed the body to his boarding-house at No. 2070 Butterfield street, and the Coroner was notified.

"One armed" Schimmel, one of the men supposed to have been concerned in the Economy Block shooting-scrape mentioned in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, was run in at the armory last night and booked on the charge of vagrancy. It was thought, however, that the Economy Block row was the cause of his arrest. Schimmel claims that his arrest is due to a grudge held against him by one of the armory officers, but this is probably a misapprehension on his part, as his arrest was ordered by Capt. Buckley. He was released on bail.

Ben Bullwinkle's bear ought to be killed or muzzled and kept within doors. While Martin Cone, of No. 2111 State street was walking along La Salle street yesterday the bear came out of a restaurant near Monroe street and caught him by the pants leg. In throwing the beast off the bear bit Cone on the right hand, inflicting a bad wound. After having the gash cauterized by Dr. Lane, Cone tried to get a warrant for Bullwinkle, but Justice Wallace told him to commence a civil suit. Cone is a poor man, and as he will be unable to work for two or three weeks, his family will be apt to suffer.

The Leavitt Street Congregational Church held its semi-annual meeting last evening in the lecture-room of the church, which was an exceedingly harmonious affair. The church is prospering and increasing in membership. Mr. William Heflier acted as Moderator. The Prudential Committee presented their report, which showed the spiritual interests of the church to be in good condition. The Treasurer's report showed a healthy financial condition, with a small balance on hand, and the church out of debt. The following-named gentlemen were elected Deacons to fill vacancies: G. A. Hamilton and L. H. Arnold.

Complaints are made that Capt. O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Street Police District, is not handling the gang of thieves and burglars in his territory with a very efficient hand. Last Friday some one entered the residence of Mrs. Johanna O'Brien, 288 Aberdeen street, and in getting away jumped through a window, carrying away the sash and tearing the curtains. The grocery-store of Mr. Murphy was entered Tuesday night by thieves, who got away with a lot of hams. A hardware store on Blue Island avenue was also robbed last week. Other similar depredations have taken place, all of which have been "suppressed" by the police, so far as giving any information to the public is concerned.

The Board of Trade Telegraph Company, which is building a line between Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with intermediate points, expects to open its line in this city within a month. The ordinance allowing the corporation to string wires within the limits was laid on the table by the Council, but it is understood that arrangements have been made to reach their headquarters down-town. Considerable difficulty has been experienced along the right of way in the country, especially in Lemont Township, where the line-men were arrested on a warrant signed by a citizen, the men of course being discharged. Agents of the Western Union are credited with being at the bottom of the opposition to the new line, but it will be constructed and put in operation at least by the middle of August.

Justice Wallace yesterday fined A. H. Andrews, the furniture manufacturer, $100 for maintaining a nuisance. It appeared from the evidence that the citizens living in the neighborhood of Andrews' factory, on West Polk street, had been annoyed for months by the fine sawings and sawdust which were belched forth in all directions from the factory, driving into residences, soiling clothes, carpets, and curtains, and keeping windows dirty. The complaint was made by an officer of the Health Department, who stated in addition that the representative of Andrews had testified that the profits of his business was $100,000 per year, and claimed $25,000 damages for the opening of the street. He thought if the business paid so well the nuisance might be abated, and the Justice concurred in that opinion.

The formal opening of the new home for inebriate and opium-eating women, called the Martha Washington Department of the Washingtonian Home, will take place on Saturday, July 1, at the location of the institution, in the Town of Lake View, two miles north of the city limits and one mile west of Graceland. Miss Frances Willard will address the audience. Other prominent speakers, including some of the leading clergymen of the city, will make short speeches. Good music and refreshments will be furnished. The home is a fine stone building, surrounded as it is by groves, lawns, and gardens, and being thoroughly fitted for the purposes for which it is to be used, will well repay a visit of inspection. Omnibuses will leave the Washingtonian Home, corner of Madison street and Ogden avenue, at 1 p. m. sharp. Formal exercises at 2 p. m. Those living on the West side and wishing to go by private conveyance can find a large and desirable route via Halsted street north to Lincoln avenue, following this to Graceland avenue, then driving west one-quarter of a mile to the institution. Those living on the north or south divisions can take any of the streets leading north to Lincoln avenue.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Board of Public Library Directors held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. Rubens, Walker, Schmidt, Callaghan, Allen, Kadlec, Librarian Poole, and Secretary Wickersham. A petition for a vacation of two weeks was received from the employés working nights and Sundays, but the matter was referred to the Committee on Administration with power to act. Another petition was received, signed by all the employés, asking for for a holiday Monday, July 3. The request was refused and the petition placed on file. The Library Committee reported two bills, among which was one of $178 for binding the Bohemian books, which have caused so much trouble. The bill was audited. A list of fifty-five American books and a supplemental list on American history were approved and the Librarian directed to purchase them. Mr. Allen was ready with the report of the committee which has been investigating the alleged irregularities in the purchase of Bohemian books, but as no others of the committee were present to sign the report the matter was deferred, and the board adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the committee will report. They find, in brief, that the purchase was perfectly regular, that the prices were as low as could be obtained, and that the charges are totally unfounded.

SHOT FOR THE FUN OF IT.

Early yesterday morning, while a number of the employés of E. A. Hartwell, of Nos. 82 and 84 Fulton street, were obliged to suspend work, owing to a break in the machinery, some of them went up on the roof of the factory. One of their number, Frank Louer, had a Flobert rifle, and began shooting with it at a can on the roof. The ammunition for this gun is what is known as a breech-bullet cap, the smallest cartridge made, but which nevertheless has considerable force, piercing an inch-plank at short range. At the time the shooting was going on a young teamster named William McNeil was passing in the street below, and was shot in the right side just above the hip, the bullet penetrating and lodging in the tissues at the back. He was taken to the County Hospital by Mr. Hartwell, and stated on the way that he thought the shooting was intentional, as he saw the gun aimed directly at him when the shot was fired. The surgeons at the hospital say that the wound is not particularly serious. Frank Louer, who did the shooting, and who claimed that it was purely accidental, disappeared immediately after the shooting, but at 7 o'clock last evening gave himself up at the Desplaines Street Station, and was booked on a charge of shooting inside the city limits. The case will probably not amount to anything, as there is every reason to believe that there will not be any prosecution by McNabb.

WHY HE SOLD AT LESS THAN COST.

A young man named Abe Lindauer was arrested yesterday by the armory detectives on a warrant sworn out by A. A. Allerton, the charge being larceny. The circumstances under which the arrest was made were a little out of the general order. The complainant, a jewelry dealer, had sold rings and watches at different times to Lindauer, who disposed of them at retail. A day or two ago it was learned that Lindauer had sold some of the Allerton goods at less than cost, and the conclusion was at once jumped to that he was in collusion with some of the Allerton clerks, who, it was argued, doubtless stole the jewelry, and gave it to Lindauer to dispose of. So Lindauer was arrested and locked up at the armory about two hours, when the complainant, feeling that he had committed an error, asked Justice Wallace to discharge the prisoner. Upon learning the facts Justice Wallace did discharge the prisoner, and also expressed the opinion that Mr. Lindauer had a good case upon which to sue for damages. The latter explained that he had sold the goods at a less price than he paid for them simply because he happened to be hard-up.

DEATH IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

H. D. Martin, 50 years old, was instantly killed about 9 o'clock yesterday morning by falling fifty feet down an open elevator shaft at No. 215 East Kinzie street, where he was employed in the supply department of the Western Union Telegraph Company. No one witnessed the accident, and it is impossible to tell just how it occurred. Martin was engaged on the third floor looking after some machinery, and in some way managed to tumble down the shaft, which, as is customary with freight elevators, was open. He fell all the way to the basement, and landed on his head and shoulders, death being instantaneous. A German who was in the adjoining building was the first to discover the accident and give the alarm. Dr. Bradley was summoned, but of course could do nothing. The body, which was not badly mutilated, was taken to Martin's home, at No. 1308 North Clark street (Lake View). Martin was a married man, with several grown-up children.

UNHAPPILY MATED.

When Maggie Martin's name was called in Justice Kaufmann's court yesterday a big, red-faced woman stalked up to the rail, flourished a cotton umbrella wildly in the air, banged it down on the desk, and said, "Well?" A meek-looking little man who stood near by edged away from the umbrella and whispered that he was the woman's husband, but that a number of other men were disputing his claim, and that Maggie was a disgrace and scandal to the neighborhood.

"What is it ye want out o' me?" queried the prisoner at the top of her voice. "Want a divorce? I'll give ye a divorce in a minute. Won't I? Oh, I'll——"

"Stop!" said the Court. "I know all about you. I fine you $100 for disorderly conduct."

With a snap and a parting glare, the woman retired to the pen, and made the station-house resound for the next half-hour with wails of grief and rage.

AN INHUMAN FATHER.

Tuesday night two little Italian boys were looked up at the Desplaines Street Station—Jimmy and Tony Geraspi, aged 11 and 7 years respectively. Each carried an old crack-toned violin, and the older one also carried a rawhide. This was to be administered to Tony when the little fellow grew sleepy and forgot to play his violin and box. The boys were locked up at the instigation of Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, who suspected that they were the victims of a padrone. Sure enough, inquiry developed the fact that the boys were sent out fiddling and begging every day by their father, a dirty-looking, dried-up street laborer named Joseph Geraspi. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday morning, and fined $10 and costs for his cruelty, and warned that upon a second conviction he would get a much harder dose and be deprived of his boys into the bargain. The wretch pulled a big roll of bills from his pocket and grumblingly paid his fine.

CITY-HALL.

The Mayor orates at Kankakee July 4, and is preparing the wings of his eagle for the occasion.

The Controller yesterday purchased two lots in Lawndale, Central Park avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, for the erection of an engine-house, at a cost of $450.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the saloon license of Martin Garrity, doing business at No. 205 West Harrison street, on the ground that the place has been the resort for thieves and vagrants.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to H. Muehlhausen to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 321 Blue Island avenue, to cost $6,000; one to G. F. Schoeppe to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 525 Blue Island avenue, to cost $5,000; and one to Job Webb, to erect a two-story dwelling, Nos. 306 and 308 Leavitt street, to cost $6,000.

The boys living on Van Buren street, between Aberdeen street and Centre avenue, have petitioned the Mayor for the privilege of playing base-ball in a vacant lot in that locality. An investigation shows that the lot in question is owned by John L. Lincoln, who objects to the use of the premises for any such purpose; so the boys will have to look elsewhere for a place to enjoy themselves.

City Engineer Artingstall has been investigating the claim of the Pennsylvania Hydraulic Company for damages for alleged infringement in the Fullerton avenue pumping-works upon their patents. He finds that the claim is based upon the use of propeller wheels in the pumps, but that it is used in a manner not covered by the Pennsylvania company's patents. He says the claim is worthless, and the city will fight it in the courts if necessary.

Mr. Joe Harris has been invited to attend the formal opening of the new "Home for Inebriate and Opium-Eating Women," which occurs Saturday at 3 o'clock. The institution is situated in the Town of Lake View, about one mile from Graceland. The Mayor upon this occasion will be expected to make a temperance speech, especially since, if he accepts the invitation, he will be followed by the more prominent clergymen of the city and several workers in the temperance cause. The probabilities are, under the circumstances, that he will not accept the invitation.

The result of the election in Iowa appears to have given Ald. Hildreth new courage in his labors in the cause of temperance, and ex-Ald. Jonas, who is accredited with being his authorized agent, announces that he will appear on the lecture platform at the Grand Opera-House a week from Sunday. All of the details have not been arranged, but it is given out that a part of the program will be that a gentleman Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the dailies will be given time to respond to whatever the Alderman may have to say, which it is thought will add to the interest of his entertainment. No admission fee will be charged, and whatever is realized above the expenses will be given to some of the charitable institutions.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Capt. Woodbury M. Taylor, of the County Court, who has been on a visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg and Washington, returned to his post of duty yesterday.

The firm of McGraw & Downey will perfect their contract this morning for erecting the new County Infirmary and Poor-House. They intend to commence on Monday morning with 100 men.

Some of the Commissioners are talking of having Commissioner Albright removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Court-House and Records because of his lack of firmness or dignity. It is proposed to put Commissioner O'Neil in his place. This will create a breeze, of course.

Some persons have alleged and charged that Commissioner McClaughrey is not a Republican. Mr. McClaughrey says that he has always belonged to the Republican party since the War, and he wants it distinctly understood that he has never withdrawn from it, and will see to long as it exists as a party.

Only Commissioners McClaughrey and Mattocks showed up yesterday. Commissioner Klehm has not gone to Springfield, but he was expecting an interesting event to occur at home. Commissioners McClaughrey and Donnesberger went out to New Trier to look over county roads. The other eleven Commissioners have gone to Springfield, taking with them Clerk Filkins, of the County Board, and Committee Clerk Nash.

The report of the Warden of the County Hospital shows a gratifying state of affairs so far as feeding the inmates and employés is concerned. The cost per diem for feeding all hands averages only 19 cents per day. Of course this does not include medical attendance and employés salaries. The hospital only uses the best goods to be obtained in the market. Yet the Sheriff gets 25 cents per day for each prisoner he feeds on rye coffee, cheap beef, cheap bread, and thin soup. Here is a chance for a comparison with a vengeance.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Pension Agency yesterday disbursed $73,369.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $5,707.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $4,000 in silver and disbursed $10,000 in gold.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $19,279, of which $11,494 was from spirits, $1,971 from cigars, $5,563 from tobacco, $127 from beer, and $122 from special and miscellaneous sources.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning the watches, diamonds, and other jewelry, which were seized on March 27 by Inspector Keefe for non-payment of customs duties, will be sold at the north door of the Court-House. There are some very desirable articles to be disposed of, and quite an animated auction sale is anticipated.

Dr. Truman W. Miller, surgeon of the Marine Hospital, returned yesterday from an extended tour through the Yellowstone country and the British possessions. Dr. Miller states that the favorable reports of the growing wheat crop in Minnesota are justified. The country this side the line is prosperous, business is booming, and farmers are encouraged at their prospects. Winnipeg is in his opinion a fraud. Corner lots are being sold at $3,000 per front foot, but there are signs of a grand collapse. Dr. Miller was at his office in the Government Building yesterday, and says that while he enjoyed the trip he is glad to get back to God's country.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

At the meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees, held last Monday night, an ordinance was passed giving to the Metropolitan Gas Company the right of way throughout the Village of Hyde Park, excepting only that portion of the village lying south of Eighty-seventh street and west of Stony Island avenue extended. The territory excepted by the provisions of the ordinance includes Pullman, Riverdale, Roseland, and Kensington. Pullman manufactures its own gas, and it will be some time before there is a demand for the article at the other points named. It is at present impossible to obtain the names of more than one or two of the parties interested in the new company; but it is stated upon good authority that the capital stock is $500,000, fully subscribed. The present Hyde Park Gas Company has been for years in an unsatisfactory condition, thoroughly unreliable, and for some time past in the hands of a Receiver. The works are in a dilapidated condition and the whole plant is on its last legs. Its charter expires Aug. 1. The new company intend to build entirely new works at a point near the centre of the village, whereas the old works are located on Bowen avenue, just south of Thirty-ninth street. New iron pipes of first-class quality will be laid in every part of the village where the demand will warrant the company in so doing. It is obliged by the provisions of the ordinance to supply gas of a first-rate quality at rates not exceeding $2.50 per 1,000 feet. The prospect for an improvement in gas is received with satisfaction by the consumers throughout the village, as the unreliability of that furnished by the old company has been a source of intense annoyance for years past. Parties interested in the new company state that there is an abundance of capital behind the enterprise, and that its plans will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The proceedings in the Western Indiana condemnation suit to obtain a right of way through the Kleinman tract, located south of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company's mills at Cummings, and in the temporary injunction obtained by James Stinson restraining the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad from passing through his land east of Grand Crossing, have brought forth facts of great interest to the citizens of Hyde Park, as well as to the Assessor of the late town. The property in question has been heretofore taxed on a valuation of about $30 per acre, and the owners of this property, in connection with the proceedings mentioned, now estimate that the value of their land ranges from $1,000 to $10,000 per acre. It is stated upon good authority that, in view of these statements thus made by these gentlemen, who should be good authority upon the matter, changes will be made in the Assessor's books raising the these lands to the amount of several thousand dollars per acre. As the larger part of the burden of the taxation in the village has been borne by the residents in the northern portion of the village, these developments and consequent changes will be of great interest to the residents in that portion.

Although the Assessor's books are not as yet entirely completed, the assessed valuation of the real estate in the Village of Hyde Park will be about $7,500,000—an increase of about $1,500,000 over that of last year—and that of the personal property about $500,000—an increase of over $200,000.

Following is the assessed valuation of the personal property of several of the large firms in the village:

North Chicago Rolling Mill Company	$35,000
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	1,500
Chicago Axle & Forge Company	1,000
South Chicago Hotel	750
Carkin & Crain dredges	5,000
Dodge & Petrie dredges	4,000
Harvey Fox dredges	4,000
Getty & Blanchard	1,500
G. B. Hannah	1,000
Langdon, Richardson & Co.	2,000
Rhodes & Bradley	15,000
Swift & Co.	2,000
Washington Ice Company	1,000
Willard's Sons & Bell	2,000
Chicago City Railway	40,000
Chapman, Green & Co.	1,200
Chicago Linseed Oil Company	1,000
Standard Oil Company	6,000
The Sherman & Marsh Wire-Works	3,000
Wilson Sewing-Machine Company	7,500

PULLMAN.

The contract between the Village of Hyde Park and the Pullman Company for the water supply at Pullman was yesterday completed by the addition of the signatures of George M. Pullman, President, and A. S. Weinsheimer, Secretary of the Pullman Company.

By the terms of the contract 52,000,000 gallons at $50 per 1,000,000 gallons will be delivered at Pullman by the new Hyde Park Water-Works, the Pullman Company to pay $25 for each million gallons delivered monthly in excess of that quantity. The Pullman Company further guarantee that the contract shall be worth $6,000 a year to the village. The contract is to remain in force ten years, and when the expiration of that time may be broken at the pleasure of either party thereto. The water-supply main to Pullman is completed, and as soon as the finishing touches are given to the immense receiving tank, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, the system will be put in active operation.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress by which immediate railroad communication will soon be located at Pullman. This institution has been looking about for a site to locate upon for some time, and it was thought until recently that it would locate near the Calumet Iron & Steel Company's mills, but it is understood that a Pullman site has been selected instead. In connection therewith is a large iron and wood machine shop, which, in conjunction with the truck manufactory, will give employment to over 1,000 men.

LAKE.

A slight explosion occurred about 9 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Town of Lake gas-works, at the corner of Stewart avenue and Forty-sixth street, by which a boy named Daniel Malloy, about 12 years of age, who is employed to light the street lamps, was severely burned and two companions slightly scorched by the burning gas. It seems that Malloy in his wanderings through the works, imagined that he had discovered a leak and struck a match to investigate. Immediately the accumulation of gas exploded, setting fire to his clothes and burning him severely, though not dangerously. His two companions were slightly burned. The works sustained no injury.

During the storm of Tuesday afternoon William Fiannegan, a carpenter, was blown from a scaffold at the corner of Fifty-first and Halsted streets and had his collar-bone broken.

CUMMINGS.

Irondale—both the town and post-office—will hereafter be known as Cummings, in honor of Mr. C. R. Cummings, President of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, whose extensive works are located at that point. It is said that there are several places in this State by the name of Irondale; hence the change.

It was stated to a reporter yesterday by a gentleman largely interested in this section that negotiations were now under way which would result in the running of trains between Cummings and Chicago over the New York, Chicago & St. Louis and the Illinois Central Roads at an early date.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake will pay a visit this morning to the water-works to inspect the new pumping machinery, when a test will be made of the capacity of the pumps.

The Eberhartonian Society of the Cook County Normal School will hold their closing literary exercises this evening. An interesting program will be presented.

The Commencement exercises of the Cook County Normal School will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. A train will leave the Rock Island depot at 12:15 p. m. for Normal; returning will leave Normal at 4:07 and 6:20 p. m.

GRAND CROSSING.

Abraham Revoir, a French-Canadian brick-maker employed at Pullman, was found early yesterday morning lying beside the tracks of the Illinois Central near Grand Crossing, unconscious and nearly dead. Under medical care he survived sufficiently to be carried to his home on Desplaines street, Chicago. As near ag can be learned he was riding home on a freight train the night before and fell off, sustaining serious injuries which will doubtless prove fatal.

THE PRIZE CONUNDRUM.

Solving of the Musselman "Bootjack" Riddle.

A somewhat peculiar contest was amicably settled yesterday by a committee of newspaper men who met at the Tremont House for the purpose. For some weeks past an enterprising firm who are introducing a new brand of chewing tobacco have advertised daily that a prize would be awarded to the person who should before a certain day send in the best answer to the following conundrum: "Why is 'Musselman's Bootjack plug' the best name yet adopted for a fine chewing tobacco?" The prize was a silver set of nine pieces, valued at $175, which has been on exhibition at Giles Bros.', and it was provided that a committee, consisting of one representative from each of the leading newspapers should pass upon the merits of the replies.

The newspaper-men had a tough job, there being about 150 answers to be read over. The first reading resulted in the immediate rejection of about half this number as being either not original or not appropriate. Most of these consisted of puns on the word "tobacco" of various orders of badness, or called attention to the horse Bootjack which won a race or two and therefore excelled all competitors, as the tobacco was also to do. There were also puns on the words "sole" and "heel," and facetious remarks about the domestic usefulness of the harmless, necessary bootjack, all of which went into the waste-basket. A second process of weeding reduced the number of eligibles to a dozen, and then by unanimous vote, the merits of all having been freely canvassed, the prize was awarded to a short poem contributed by Bernard Bigsby, of Algonac, Mich. Mr. Bigsby's answer was not only appropriate, but possessed the merit of being good rhyme and well-worded. A floral ornament in the shape of a bootjack, which graced the dinner-table at which the committee were entertained after their arduous labors, was unanimously awarded to Miss Nonie Wheeler, of No. 625 La Salle avenue. Although no second prize had been promised, Mr. W. P. Harrison, the general agent for the "Bootjack," thought it was only fair to remember the ladies. Honorable mention was also made of the replies sent in by Mrs. M. L. Koons, of Pekin, Ill.; Mrs. M. E. Pinney, of No. 447 West Indiana street; and Mrs. N. F. Linder, who said that the answer was: "Because it meets a want in man's greatest extremity."

CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.

The public schools are drawing to a close and the older pupils are arranging to spend the summer months at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. Sessions close at 1 o'clock p. m.

TO LADY SPECULATORS.

S. L. Warren & Co. have opened an office for the accommodation of the ladies at 133 La Salle street, Room 18. Private wire—special facilities. Call and see us.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Secretary Lincoln Refuses to Give Away the Hundred Feet.

Why the Engineer Board's Recommendation Is of No Account.

The Conditions Contemplated by the Board Could Not Be Secured.

A Cession of One Hundred Feet Would Necessitate Another of the Same Width for a Street.

Besides, to Agree to the Railroad Company's Plans Would Be to Yield Possession.

This Denial of the Railway's Pretensions, However, Continues the Terrible Bridge Nuisance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Secretary Lincoln has rendered his decision upon the report as to the Lake-Front. He declines to approve the plans for docks to be constructed for the Illinois Central Railway, as there certainly is a doubt about the title of that company. Secretary Lincoln is of opinion that the matter must ultimately be decided by the courts. The following is his opinion:

"*Memorandum of the Secretary of War in Relation to the Chicago Harbor:* The records of the War Department show that a Board of Engineers constituted by special order Aug. 3, 1871, to establish the limiting lines for docks and harbor lines in the waters fronting the city, formed by the construction of the United States breakwater,

REPORTED,

in reference to that part of the basin lying south of the north line of Randolph street projected, that—

"'After all questions of rights along the lake shore have been disposed of, whoever may be entitled to build piers should be required to submit his plans to the Engineer Department for approval. Until that time all parties should be prohibited from filling up any part of the basin now being formed outside of the present line of piling made to protect the tracks of the Illinois Central Railway Company.'

"This report and the limiting dockline established at a distance of 1,340 feet from the railway breakwater were made upon a consideration of the existence of that breakwater and of the other circumscribing lines of the basin.

THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,

in submitting the report, recommended 'that the construction of wharves within the limiting harbor lines at the foot of Randolph street shall not be authorized until the plans for them have been approved by the Secretary of War.'

"This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War Oct. 4, 1871. In June, 1881, the Illinois Central Railway Company began to drive a line of sheet piling 100 feet eastward of the present breakwater from Twelfth street in Chicago to the northern line of Randolph street, a distance of about one mile south of the City of Chicago, adopted in 1852, granted to the Illinois Central Railway Company a right-of-way 300 feet wide, of which only 200 feet in width has been up to this time actually occupied.

MAJ. G. J. LYDECKER,

Corps of Engineers, in charge of the improvement of the Chicago harbor, objected to this work as an encroachment upon the harbor as laid out under authority of the War Department in 1871, and informed the railway company that no consideration of any thing affecting the harbor can be projected into the lake, except such as may be authorized by the proper authorities at Washington.' Upon this the railway company directed the work to be discontinued, but requested that the matter should be presented to the Board of Engineers to obtain approval of the proposed work. Maj. Lydecker thereupon submitted the matter in addition to the Chief of Engineers, who, in turn, submitted it to the Secretary of War, recommending that the papers should be submitted for

LEGAL ADVICE

as to the rights of the United States. Before this submission was made, the General Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, advising him that the company desired to occupy the entire space 300 feet wide which was appropriated to its use by the Common Council in 1852, and to that end to construct a line of sheet piling about 100 feet east of the present shore line and to fill the intervening space. Inclosed was a copy of an opinion stated to have been given by the City Attorney of Chicago to the City Council conceding the right of the Illinois Central Railway Company to make the extension. In the communication of the railroad company it was also stated that the railway company had acquired by an act of the Legislature of Illinois, passed April 16, 1869, all the right and title of the State in and to the submerged lands lying east of the breakwater for the distance of one mile, and it was also urged that the United States has no proprietary interest in the bed of the lake, and it was submitted that the United States has no in no way concerned in respect to the proposed extension,

EXCEPT IN SO FAR

as it might be important to inquire whether such extension, all things considered, unnecessarily obstruct the harbor or impair the public right of navigation. A further report having been made by Maj. Lydecker upon this communication, it, with all the previous papers, was, upon the renewed recommendationof the Chief of Engineers, that legal advice be taken as to the rights of the United States, referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, he being advised that the proposed extension by the railway company was regarded by the Engineering Department as an encroachment upon the harbor of Chicago which would be detrimental to commercial interests, and he was requested to advise the War Department of the rights of the United States in the premises, and to instruct the United States District-Attorney to consult with Maj. Lydecker upon the subject. In due time

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

returned the papers to the Secretary of War, inclosing a communication from the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, who was of the opinion that the title to the soil under the waters of Lake Michigan, up to the line of the shore, has, since the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, been in the said State, and so remains, unless a valid grant of the same by the State can be shown. He was also of opinion that no right could be claimed under the ordinance of the City of Chicago heretofore mentioned, as the only power which it had was to give permission to occupy lands within the corporate limits a right of way 200 feet wide, which has been granted by the State to the railroad company, and that, if

THE ACTION OF THE COUNCIL

could be considered as a grant of 300 feet, it was without effect as to the 100 feet now in question, as that 100 feet was never owned by or under the control of the City of Chicago. The District-Attorney called especial attention to the fact that the act of the Legislature of Illinois, passed April 16, 1869, purporting to grant the submerged land for one mile east of the railway brakewater was repealed by the act approved April 15, 1873, and that the State claims to have thereby entirely revoked the original grant, and expressed the opinion that the legal title to the submerged land is not in the company. The Attorney-General, in transmitting the opinion of the United States District-Attorney,

ADVISED THE SECRETARY OF WAR

that the question whether the ownership of the soil is in the company, in the State, or elsewhere (the United States asserting no title thereto), appears to me to be unimportant in so far as the General Government is concerned, and that the only question which need be entertained by your department is whether the construction of the "dock line" will obstruct, encroach upon, or interfere with the harbor improvement, and thus injuriously affect its usefulness in the interest of navigation. If so, it would not only be your duty to withhold your assent to the prosecution of the work, but to direct that proceedings be taken in the proper court to enjoin the proposed encroachment should the company persist in going on therewith. . . . The inquiry suggested above, however,

BEING ONE OF FACT,

I can afford you no aid in determining it. In its consideration the views of the officers of the Engineer's Department, who have immediate charge of the harbor improvements, are entitled to very great weight, and will, I doubt not, enable you to reach a correct conclusion.' A copy of these communications was, therefore, by the Secretary of War sent to the Illinois Central Railway Company, advising it that the Department of Justice was of opinion that the claim of

son. The people of Minnesota say expect to have, as they always have, of corn.

HIGAN UNIVERSITY.

xonerated from the Charge of sional Conduct—Endowment fessorships.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ons, Mich., June 28.—The Board of lay concluded their investigation of against Dr. D. A. Joy, who secured to the merits of an electric belt of from members of the medical Fac rgner & Co., Chicago, in whose hands ed, and advertised it in an unpro anner to the great disgust of those hose certificates were appended to sements. The board, after a long n, entirely exonerated Dr. Joy from and agreed unanimously that there on for his dismissal from the uni he professors referred to demanded. sity of the university held its ting today and elected the Hon. E. D. his city, President, and Prof. L. R. bion, Vice-President, and Zena P. e city, Treasurer. They decided to Williams professorship fund and en in the university as originally in of. Williams, who had an income und which amounts to $12,000, died , and a few alumni were disposed the project, but the other course y a large majority.

hat Husband of Mine

es the man he was before he began Health Renewer. $1. Druggists. d 94 Lake street.

RRIAGE LICENSES.

ing marriage licenses were issued yester-

	Age.
d residence,	
nshue, Joliet	29
, Des Moines, Ia	25
Truesdell, Chicago	28
ller, Chicago	26
Mills, Freeport, Ill	35
ten, Chicago	31
Parish, Chicago	26
Neighbour, Chicago	27
Weir, Lake	37
ilmore, Lake	35
Hatten, Chicago	43
Chicago	39
stra, Chicago	34
d. Sassin, Chicago	30
Gumnip, Chicago	23
Bendell, Chicago	23
Ebert, Chicago	26
erkost, Chicago	24
rence, Detroit, Mich	29
cola, Detroit, Mich	29
van, Chicago	27
ebey, Chicago	24
ley, Chicago	34
Chicago	24
ss, Chicago	23
thews, Chicago	23
nnors, Chicago	24
Clarke, Chicago	26
Lawson, Chicago	36
Griffiths, Chicago	26
chidt, Chicago	25
rson, Jefferson	21
Hartman, Jefferson	20
hite, Jefferson	21
mbia, Jefferson	22
el, Jefferson	18
Hurlbert, Englewood	29
Hunter, Englewood	27
Fletcher, North Hampton, Mass	31
Hunter, Englewood	30
ttka, Chicago	26
osing, Chicago	22
Russell, Burlingame, Kas	42
th, Chicago	42
er, Chicago	33
nson, Chicago	26

MARRIAGES.

ON—MANCHESTER—On the 27th inst., at ster, son of bride's sister, Mrs. J. B. Her dianapolis, Ind., by the Rev. Dr. Hanford ary L. Manchester, of Indianapolis, and Hobson, Chicago. No cards.

GOODWIN—Thursday evening, June 27, ence of her father, No. 20 Thirty-seventh H. M. Goodwin, D. D., of Olivet, Mich., by bride, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, ter of W. W. Goodwin, and the Rev. Watson, of Kenosha, Wis.

SON—At Washington Heights, Ill., ry D. Howe, of Washington Heights, and Rogers, of Chicago, No cards.

DEATHS.

—The funeral services of Frank G. John e place at Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, w., near Thirty-second-st., today at 2:30

ER—June 27, 1882, at 9 p.m., Eliza Unricker, 15, 1843, at Natchez, Miss. Thursday, June 29, at 1 p. m., to Oakwoods

—At the home of his parents, Western-av., Monday, June 26, Frank Joseph, son of Thomas and Virginia E. Oliver, of Sy aged 4 years 10 months and 12 days. today (Thursday) by cars to Rosehill. All

L—The funeral of Michael Stickel will take pon the hours of 9 and 3, from his late 158 Ontario-st., thence to Graceland Cem ends invited.

—On Friday, 23d inst., at her residence, Mrs. Mary Y., widow of Matilda, widow of Adolph Reisig, of New York, and mother Schradzieck, of this city.

June 27, at 2:30 a. m., Charles P. Orvis, 5, late residence, 265 West Madison-st., as urday, June 30.

—On June 28, Thomas Riley, eldest son of as and Annie Riley, aged 20 years and 6

funeral hereafter.

N—Wednesday, June 28, Ar. D. Jackson, from Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday, July 2.

ville papers please copy.

EY—In this city, June 28, of malignant Will P., only child of Mrs. Lucy McAlis ay, aged 2 years and 11 months.

N—At his late residence, 780 Walnut-st., of ease of the kidneys, Joseph Scanlon, aged

funeral hereafter.

The funeral of Amos T. Hall will take place afternoon, June 29, at 3 o'clock, from his 1508 Prairie-av. Friends are invited to emains will be taken to Detroit for burial.

N—At the residence of his parents Wednes 1882, at 5 a. m., of diphtheria, John F. child of Philip D. and Annetta Dawson, rs and 6 months.

ernon residence, 109 Harrison-st., Thurs 2:30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ition and Prison Discipline of the Prison society will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 Judge Jameson's court-room.

BURNELL, THE EVANGELIST, s the Young Men's Gospel meeting in the rooms Saturday evening.

M. CONKLIN WILL LEAD THE spel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell y, at 2 o'clock. Entrance Arcade-court.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ters' Home Board of Chicago will be held idence of Mrs. Sanford Lewis, 1253 Michi riday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING he Central W. C. T. U. will be held this in Room 44 Grand Pacific Hotel at 10 k is hoped that every member of the Union esent, as also all friends of the cause, as s reports of the work will be given.

REV. J. H. ALLING WILL LEAD pon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

ULAR WEEKLY SALE OF CROCKERY

esday, June 29, at 9:30.

s W. G. C. C., and Porcelain, Hotel, Rose and Yellow Ware. Also

MPS, HARDWARE,

ds packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

H. STERN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

ty of Vienna, Austria, is now located at **227 West Madison-st.,**

will attend to all cases of acute and chronic Special attention will be given to eye, ear, d diseases.

ndy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

ndy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

ddingPlants

ncluding Vegetables,

and Shrubs in great variety. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 208 Randolph-st.

RDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

UNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WELLS, For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

MAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

A WHEAT DEAL.

Trouble Over the Delivery of 5,000 Bushels of Bad Wheat to Milwaukee Parties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—A matter has been occupying the attention of the boards of settlement of the Chamber of Commerce for some time, and is not ended yet, is the case of Herman Nunnemacher vs. E. P. Bacon & Co. About a month ago, when Chicago wheat was lower than Milwaukee, Nunnemacher gave Bacon & Co. an order for 5,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat for milling purposes, delivered in Milwaukee. The purchase was made through the commission house of L. Everingham & Co., of Chicago, which is identical with the house of E. P. Bacon & Co., of this city. The wheat was purchased of a Chicago grain-elevator company and a receipt received per No. 2 wheat. Cars to transport it were procured, and after two of them had been loaded the Chicago wheat inspector posted the wheat being loaded as in bad condition, and then refused to allow it to pass as No. 2. The wheat was loaded, brought to Milwaukee, and ground into flour by Mr. Nunnemacher, who shipped the product to Baltimore, where it now lies, a drug on the market, and cannot be disposed of on account of its very poor quality. Now Nunnemacher claims that he did not receive no what he ordered and paid for, and that E. P. Bacon & Co. did not use due diligence in seeing his order properly filled. As a consequence Nunnemacher sued the house for damages, and the matter was considered before the Board of Arbitration, and a verdict of $1,000 rendered in favor of the plaintiff. This Bacon & Co. did not propose to stand, and have appealed the case to the Board of Appeals, where it is now under consideration. Mr. Bacon says that he has a receipt for No. 2, and if the elevator company failed to do as agreed, he is not to blame. Mr. Nunnemacher says he will hold Bacon & Co. responsible, and in turn Mr. Bacon must look to the Chicago parties. An endeavor was made to get Mr. Nunnemacher to go to Chicago and fight the parties there, but he says he cannot, as he is not a member of the Chicago board. The matter has caused much complaint from J. B. A. Kern and other millers that bin-burned wheat is being ground into flour in this city, much to the injury of the Milwaukee flour trade.

BATTERY "D" FETE-DAY POSTPONED.

Evidently Jupiter Pluvius has fallen out with Yennor, Tice, and the Signal Service, for, in spite of all rules of courtesy, he insists on pulling the plug out and letting the water run. On account of the rain several race-days have been postponed; and also the great gala day of Battery "D," which was to take place Friday at the Chicago Driving-Park, has been postponed until Monday next, July 3. The program on that occasion will be the most brilliant and varied in regard to outdoor amusements ever offered. In connection with a splendid card of races, the members of the Chicago Riding Academies will give an exhibition, as previously stated, a prominent feature being the quadrille on horseback by ladies and gentlemen of the bon ton of Chicago, like knights of old at the tournament. The popular Battery "D" will also execute various field maneuvres and give an exhibition drill, including the mounting and dismounting of a heavy piece of ordnance, showing what the battery could do if war's stern alarums should sound.

A careless diet, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels very often brings on at this season of the year an obstinate diarrhœa or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, choiera morbus, dysentery, and summer complaint.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

268 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
337 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. Schaefer, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

HYDE PARK.

432 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
832 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
130 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James Barber & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
960 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Hermann, Druggist, Lawndale, and Fancy Goods.
328 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
182 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
23 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

46 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
62 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FORTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST. —Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., next Bursery-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PUG DOG, NELLIE, ON Tuesday. Will pay reward if returned to WILSON, 2221 Prairie-av.

LOST—A SMALL RED COW, WHITE hip, 10 years old, from the corner of Throop and Twenty-first-sts. PHILLIP MALOY.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON A small package of letters addressed to the subscriber, and of no value to any one else. On return of the package a suitable reward will paid to the finder. STEWART MARKS, Room 17, 115 Dearborn.

LOST—IN VICINITY OF STATE AND Washington-sts., on Tuesday, a handsome black embroidered shawl. Will reward. Finder to leave at Marshall Field's retail store.

LOST—LADY'S IVORY-HANDLED UMbrella; left on settee at elevator entrance of Sargent's drug-store at 11 a. m., June 28. Owner's name, Laura Simonds, carved on handle. Will finder please leave at drug-store No. 125 State-st.

LOST—A DRAFT FOR $100, ON WHICH payment has been stopped. Address A 33, Tribune office.

$25 PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of gold medal size of $20 piece. Engraved on side: "Willie Marie, Graduating Course, June 19, 1874." Reverse side: "E. Hulsizer." 2NO. B. DRAKE & CO., Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1,000 REWARD—WE WILL PAY above reward and no questions asked for return of goods taken from our store on night of June 21. HAMLIN & RACE, Box 1205, Beloit, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

470 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ROOM FOR two gentlemen; good board.

1630 INDIANA-AV.—EAST FRONT alcove room; large, airy, every convenience, with first-class board. References exchanged.

1822 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board. References.

1921 CALUMET-AV. — PLEASANT rooms with board; near the lake; fine location.

West Side.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Handsomely furnished room, with board, for two; also a single room. Reference.

26 NORTH THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHington—Alcove back parlor and single room, with or without board.

651 MONROE-ST., NEAR PAULINA—Very desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ALcove room to rent with board, dressing-room and closet attached, to one of the most desirable locations on North Side. Address A 69, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board, with room, $3.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $4 per week.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST., —Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

NORWOOD PARK HOTEL — GOOD board and pleasant rooms; near depot; pleasant and shady grounds. Apply to W. F. PALMER, proprietor, Norwood Park.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO GENtlemen with a German Hebrew family; price must be reasonable. Address A 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MARRIED COUPLE IN private family; must be first-class in every respect and reasonable; Evanston or Englewood preferred. Address, stating terms, A 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE family. Address A 26, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine residence and grounds, north of Twenty-second-st., $85,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard, 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep, heated by tubed in cherry with cistern, mantel, and floor brick barn 25x40 feet. The house is vacant, and the keys are in my office. Will show at any time to party wanting to buy.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New and fine brick house, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; modern in every respect.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very fine new house with large grounds. One of the best places on South Side.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, comparatively new, and in one of the preferred locations on the boulevard, south of Twenty-second-st; has dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $15,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., 25 feet wide; heated by steam; new brick barn; best location on the boulevard north of Twenty-second-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 42x100 feet near Thirteenth-st. $18,000.
NEW MODERN HOUSE—With 50-foot corner lot, in choice location, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts. It was built three years ago by Burnham & Root, and is one of their best plans. Large brick barn.
OCTAGON BROWN-STONE FRONT—In vicinity of Twenty-second-st., 4 rooms deep. Built 4 years ago. Has handsome dining-room on parlor floor. Brick barn. $18,000.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERson, 188 Dearborn-st.:
VACANT LOTS.
Winchester-av., near Ogden, 100.
Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $600.
West Congress-st., near Wood, $75 per foot.
West Jackson-st., near Leavitt, $25 per foot.
Owasco-st., 25x100, only $760.
Keeley-st., south of Archer-av., $600 to $800.
Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 37x125, at $75 per foot.
Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st., very cheap.
Thirty-ninth-st., near Vincennes-av., 50x180.
Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 125x50; good business property.
Indiana-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Prairie-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Calumet-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.
North State-st., corner of Banks.
Dearborn-av., between Goethe and Schiller-sts.
Lots in Englewood.
Lots near Pullman.
Lots in Lake View, one mile north of city limits.
All of above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Ashland-av., 119x125; the best location for stores and an apartment building on West Side.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near Prairie-av., 80x144 feet; the best location for an apartment building on the South Side.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — WEST MADISON-ST., near Oakley-av., 30 or 60x125 feet; if taken at once will sell below market value.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., A LARGE fine residence, near Twenty-ninth-st., at a low figure for a few days.
B. W. THOMAS,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st. a desirable residence at low figure.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—STORE IN CENTRE OF business, South Side, 25x100 feet, 5-story and cellar; well built and rented to a responsible party; a good investment.
B. W. THOMAS,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., SOUTHeast corner Page, 66x143 feet, improved, at a bargain.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — WEST TWELFTH-ST., southwest corner of Lumber, 175x100 feet; must be sold at once.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., 102x125 feet; Calumet-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 100x125 feet.
B. W. THOMAS,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — FOREST-AV., SOUTHwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 181x132 feet; very desirable to improve as an investment.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST., 100 FEET north of Eighteenth, east front, 100x131 feet.
B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—ON WEST VAN BURENst., between Throop and Loomis—2-story frame and brick basement 10-room house, all modern improvements; gas-fixtures, all in good order; price $4,500; very cheap.
Two-story and basement brick house, 674 Adams-st. Modern improvements; a bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
DELAWARE-PLACE—Sixty feet, full depth, facing south, east of Lincoln-av.
CLARK-ST.—Near Elm, 33x100 feet.
STATE-ST.—South of Delaware-place, 67½x132 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Southwest corner Erie, 50x110 feet.
DIVISION-ST.—West of Larrabee, 25x110 feet.
LAKE VIEW-AV.—Southeast corner Surf-st., 55x300 feet, on Lincoln Park, Lake Michigan.
Lots on Halsted, Dayton, Fremont, and Bissell-sts., cheap, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Thirty-sixth-st., southeast front, 49x165 feet, to wide alley; a rare chance.
A choice tract on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st.; a fine location to improve.
66 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; cheap.
HOPKINSON & SILVA,
125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 48X165 feet, east front, at a bargain.
ALSO
80x100 feet, Ohio-st., east of Dearborn-av.
ELLIOTT & CLARK,
163 Randolph-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
STATE-ST., just south of Banks, a very desirable lot, 50x150 feet.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS Park at a great bargain.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS CORNER on West Side partly improved, paying well. Price $35,000; a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3239 BUTTERFIELD-ST., 10 rooms and barn; gas and water. A great bargain. Cottage, barn, and large lot on Langley-av., near Forty-sixth-st.; very cheap and terms to suit.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner Ray-st., 37½x119 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—West of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—10-ROOM COTtage and barn; lot 50x135. Apply to F. C. TAYLOR, 307 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st. adapted to manufacturing purposes.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone front near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000, on easy terms. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:
Hermitage-av. and Polk-st., 75x125, with very nice two-story house and barn; a good home for $6,000.
Jefferson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 27½x98.
Ashland-av., corner Park-av., fronting Union Park, 80x125, with nice cottage.
Ashland-av. and Erie-st., 21x100, with cottage, only $2,000.

FOR SALE—43 FEET ON STATE-ST., southeast corner Twenty-eighth-st., with buildings, $9,500. MURSH & HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
Northwest corner of Fullerton and Lincoln-avs., 146 feet on each; a choice business corner.
Lots on Clark-st., near Belmont-av., very cheap.
25 feet on Halsted-st., near Centre; a bargain.
50 feet on Fullerton-av., south front, cheap.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Ashland-av., 120 feet; also 100 feet on corner. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH WELLS-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park. 2-story and basement brick, $5,000 easy terms. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
CLARK-ST., north of Schiller, 46x100 feet, at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY:
20 acres fronting on North-av., at Garfield, near the "Northwestern cut-off," only $950 per acre.
Also 80 acres but short distance from above at $950 per acre, to close an estate.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARKav., near Union Park, 3-story and basement, octagon stone front; must be sold.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
DEARBORN-AV.—Three-story and basement, 16 rooms, octagon front, 3 rooms deep, near Division-st., price $15,000.
WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay road, 12-room brick house, with lot 82x128 feet.
SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 2-story and basement stone-fronts, $8,000 each.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE THREEstory stone-front dwelling 2918 Calumet-av.
GEORGE S. BULLOCK, 140 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A 2-STORY building and large lot, with barn, on West Madison-st.; splendid stand, now used as a first-class meat-market; price $4,500. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $100 per foot; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST 5 ACRES FOR INvestment or subdivision; only one block from Humboldt Park, $1,500 per acre; 5 or 10 acres at depot, South Englewood, a decided bargain if sold at once. S. DELAMATER & SON, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
WEST ERIE-ST., near Paulina, cottage, and lot 25x125 feet; price $1,800.

FOR SALE—PEORIA-ST., NEAR JACKson, 2-story and basement house with modern conveniences, 10 rooms; price $5,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING IN 3 6-room flats, bath, closet etc., rents for $30 per month, give buyer possession of one flat; $5,500. Good residence street west of Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.
Wentworth-av. near Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125.
Twenty-sixth-st. near Portland-av., 25x125.
Bryant-av. near Vincennes, 50x165.
Wabash-av. near Thirty-eighth-st., 25x150.
Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st., 80x161.
Grand-av. near Calumet-av., 50x175.
State-st. near Thirty-ninth, 97x147.
Cottage Grove-av. near Twenty-seventh-st., 23 feet to Orchard-av.; will pay to improve.
Prairie-av. near Twenty-fifth-st., 30x125.
Washington-av., north Fifty-seventh-st., east front, 100x150; desirable and cheap.
Ashland-av. and Charlton-st., near Thirty-fifth-st.; new subdivision; desirable business and residence lots, $350 to $700.
Twenty-first-st., corner Western-av., 97x125.
Nineteenth-st. near Western-av., 25x135.
Thirteenth-st. near Paulina, 2 lots.
Huron-st. near Hoyne-av., 3 lots, a bargain.
Chicago-av. near Leavitt-st., 3 lots, cheap to close an estate.
Coventry-st. corner Clybourn place, 100x100.
Fullerton-av. near Southport-av., a few lots at $550.
Racine-av., south of Marianna-st., 25x125.
Lincoln and Racine-avs. near Diversy-st., the cheapest business and residence lots in Lake View.
Cornelia-st. southeast corner Elaine court, 105x180.
Milwaukee-av., near Leavitt-st., a few lots on easy terms.
Robey, Hoyne, and Leavitt-sts., near Milwaukee-av., desirable and cheap residence lots.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick house, barn, etc.; $4,000.
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., 3-story and basement, brick barn; $5,500.
Wabash-av. near Oakley-st., 2-story and basement brick; rents $40; $4,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick; renting for $30 per month; $3,600.
A bargain in a 2-story and basement brick house and barn east of Union Park and south of Randolph-st.; $5,600.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, 2-story and basement stone front; 10 rooms; south front; $10,000.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.:
545 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone-fronts residence, brick barn, and lot 26½x165 feet.
122 Warren-av., good two-story house, with lot 50x135; cheap.
Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick residence.
638 West Erie-st., 2-story frame, with lot 24x125; two flats.
Halsted-st., corner Addison-av., 114x150, with cottage and barn; a bargain.
Wolfram-st., near Racine-av., new 6-room cottage; lot 25x125; monthly payments.
Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av., 3-story and basement, three rooms deep; stone-front residence.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house with lot 30x170 feet, northwest corner Sixty-second-st., in Englewood.
INDIANA-AV.—87x170 feet northeast corner Sixty-first-st., covered with trees.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Fifty-third-st.; $50 per foot and 50 feet adjoining at $40.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
ERIE-ST.—East of Sate, south front, fine 3-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone brimmings; a good home for $8,000. Jefferson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 27½x98. Ashland-av., corner Park-av., fronting Union Park, 80x125, with nice cottage.
DEARBORN-AV. Between Goethe and Schiller-sts., fine 2-story and basement brown-stone house; with L is 3 rooms deep; lot 30x150 feet.

FOR SALE—GOOD 6-ROOM COTTAGE and lot in good location, renting $25 per month; cheap for cash, or will trade for better place and pay difference. Address OWNER, Box 2,106, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON GRANDboulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st., $100. 55 feet, south front, on Fiftieth-st., Hyde Park: $30. Both are bargains. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
MONROE-ST., near Robey, fine 3-story and basement brick house, with or without furniture; has just been papered and grained handsomely, and is in perfect order; a good 7-room brick barn, alley on side; can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON MADison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., within one block of Garfield Park. This is the cheapest and most desirable property on the West Side. Will sell on long time and small payments.
LEOPOLD MAYER, Banker, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—42 BY 160 FEET ON ELLIS-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; price $140 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS E. PATTERson, 188 Dearborn-st.:
BARGAINS IN ACRES.
9 acres on Eighty-seventh-st., near N. Y., C. & St. L. car-shops.
5 acres in Midway Plaisance; very choice.
30 acres, very choice, and near the parks and Ill. Cent. R. R. in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
60 acres, mostly grove, near Normal; would make a fine subdivision and retail rapidly.
30 acres near the Stock-Yards.
40 acres at Englewood, Fifty-eighth and School-sts.
40 acres Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av.
80 acres on G. T. R. R., near Blue Island.
10 acres at Southwest corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; very beautiful.
20 acres at Morgan Park, corner of Western and Tracy-sts.
40 acres, the finest at Washington Heights.
37½ acres at Morgan Park; a great bargain.
Several choice acre tracts on the Calumet River; high and dry.
20 acres on river, near Riverdale.
60 acres near Garfield; the best tract of railroad facilities and suitable for subdivision.
1,000 acres on Grand Calumet, in Indiana.
A number of acre tracts in Indiana, near Hammond.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 25x125 feet, on Glenco-st., Glenco. The bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $10 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. We will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 28 cottages, $1,400 each, on this piece of cottages and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10 or 2:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—
At Englewood, on Indiana, Michigan, and Wabash-avs., south of Sixty-first-st. 1,000 or 2,000 feet of the most desirable land in Town; price of cottages.
A rare chance for investment.
For particulars inquire of
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
5 ACRES on Archer-av., running through to Forty-seventh-st., east of Danville & Vincennes R. R., and being a little southwest of Brighton House; cheap.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, WITH lot feet, in choice location in Winnetka, $2,500; $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $600 per acre.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT 37½x140, Kenwood, Madison-av., 135 feet south of Forty-seventh-st.; one of the finest locations south of city; fine lake view. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle.

FOR SALE — SOUTH CHICAGO—12 lots, 300 feet front on Calumet River, opposite Brown's Mills; a bargain. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK—SEVeral houses ready for occupancy, finely located, with large grounds, convenient to stations, good schools, etc., at from $1,000 to $5,000, on long time; property shown any day free of charge to purchaser.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTYfifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NINE LOTS NEAR CORner California-av. and Stave-st., just outside the limits and only three blocks of street-cars. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WESTern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn, at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st. Room 54. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—CHOICE lots, near station, covered with bearing fruit-trees; look over yours, then get my prices and terms; houses built to order. C. W. RICHMO

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Northwest Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,

Successors to A. O. SLAUGHTER.

Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges, and Chicago Stock Exchange.

Special Telegraphic facilities.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks or Bonds for Cash or on Margin promptly and carefully executed.

New York House—45 Wall-st. (Established 1854.)

6 PER CENT FREE OF TAXES.

Chicago Car Trust Certificates.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Each certificate has two securities, either of them ample.

Many of the strongest railroads, especially the Pennsylvania R. R., have engaged in Car Trusts, and their certificates are in very high credit. We regard none of them better than the Chicago Car Trust Sixes. For sale at par and interest.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold or carried on Margin.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.

17 NEW-ST., New York.

Direct Wire connecting with New York Office.

Edward L. Brewster

STOCK BROKER,

104 Washington-st.

Member New York Stock Exchange.

Member Chicago Stock Exchange.

Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds, for Cash or on Margin, in

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Special telegraphic facilities.

Hibernian Banking Association.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1882.

The rate of interest on savings deposits with this Association is hereby reduced from 4 to 3 per cent per annum, to take effect from and after July 1, 1882, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

John H. Wrenn & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

80 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission and carried on margins.

Government Bonds

A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,

BROKER IN INVESTMENTS,

96 Washington-st., Chicago.

INCREASE

$10 YOUR CAPITAL.

$20 WHEAT

Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. By our system. Explanatory circulars and past record. FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $963.1 per share. Address FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

$50 STOCKS

We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good party a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

$100

ESTABLISHED.....1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

122 & 128 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

HUMOR.

An Irish solution of the Egyptian difficulty—"Aru-ti Aisy!"—*London Punch.*

The flat hat that is so prevalent at this time is liked by the young men who wear it because they can reach over the edges and hold it on with their ears when the wind blows.—*Burdette.*

"Yes, Judge," said the prisoner, "I admit that the back of my trousers were tangled in the dog's teeth and that I dragged the animal away, but if you call that stealing a dog no man on earth is safe from committing crime."—*Boston Post.*

"Pause," said the highly cultivated Boston girl to her lover, who was about to kill a mosquito. "Pause: In the balanced and admirably-adapted economy of nature man cannot interfere without disarranging the whole order of things." And he paused.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"Thirty years ago I was a poor boy," he proudly observed to the reporter, "a poor boy at $2 a week. Step by step I rose from the menial position until I became a member of the Legislature, and here I am at last." The interview was held at the gentleman's place of residence—the State Prison at Auburn.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Of course," continued Brown, "the tricycle is much easier to ride than the bicycle." "Oh, pa!" exclaimed the elder Miss B., "it must be much more difficult to keep three wheels upright than two." As Miss B. had been to a finishing school, where they thoroughly exhausted natural philosophy, the young lady is undoubtedly correct.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I say, sir, do you want to hire a boy, sir," said a bright-looking little fellow, as he stepped into a business office. "What can you do, sir?" was the respondent inquiry. "I can tell the truth, sir," was the bright reply. "Don't want you, my business don't require it, can't stand truth-telling." "Better take the boy," said a bystander. "I know him. When he says he can tell the truth he lies like blazes. He can't do it, nor his father before him couldn't either." Boy engaged on modern business principles.—*New Haven Register.*

A Boston burglar worked for six solid hours on a safe in a newspaper office, and was rewarded by finding, not any actual cash, but the note of hand of a prominent politician for $7, which he owed for election-tickets he had ordered printed. As the safe was ruined, the best way, or rather the safest way, would be to either leave the safe wide open, or else put a glass window in it, affording from the outside a view of the lack of contents. Something should be done to protect the hard-working burglar from the impositions of journalists.—*Texas Siftings.*

A MELANCHOLY TALE.

The twinkling stars, like drops of gold,
Were shuddering in the skies;
The evening-breeze its scents unrolled,
And from the dry, dark, sleepy mold
Came the cricket's trilling cries.

A stillness hung o'er the melon-patch—
A stiff, stark, silent still:
And a little boy, whose after-hatch
Betrayed a wealth of rent and thatch,
Crept softly up the hill.

The very dewdrops seemed to hang
In wondering suspense,
The cricket's voice no longer rang,
As up the hill that urchin sprang,
And watted o'er the fence.

Across that fence the urchin flops—
Once more the cricket's din
Leaps up to meet the golden drops.
Where is that boy? The bulldog's chops
Suggest, "Inquire within!"
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Cool Dress for Horses.

Providence Journal.

Few horse-owners, perhaps, take the trouble to give their animals a cool summer dress. Most harnesses are cool and airy, but the tug and best are concentrated at the collar, and there is no reason why the collar should not be cool and airy. In the State of New York, near Cayuga Lake, there are miles of meadow, or swamp, in which cat-tails grow in rank confusion. In progress these for some time has been the industry of making from leaves of the cat-tails, or flags, horse-collars. They have been made of husks and straw, but the flag collar is more generally used. A flag collar costs but $1.25, and the amount saved in horse-flesh by its use cannot be estimated. The collar adapts itself to any neck and shoulders, prevents galling, or cures galling, and is light and cool and cheap.

Danish ill-health, nervousness, vexation, fretfulness, etc., by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Opened Steady and Dull, but Closed Strong.

Shipment of $1,400,000 in Gold to Europe—Money Rises to Five Per Cent.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Not Much Change in Prices of Wheat and Corn.

Provisions Much Stronger—Quite a Boom in Lard—Oats and Rye Higher.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened dull and almost weak. They then improved, and showed unexpected strength, closing firm. Wall street operators appear to have formed the opinion that the prospects of good crops and the disbursements after July 1 will insure higher prices, and are consequently holding stocks with great confidence for the cessation of the labor troubles, which they believe to be near.

Money rose to 5, fell to 4½, and went to 4 per cent again. The higher rates are due to the calling in of loans in preparation for the payment of the July dividends and interest. Cheap money is expected after July 15.

The bears were greatly encouraged by the statements issued by Lake Shore and Michigan Central. The fact that the former earned but 2¾ during the six months in which it has divided 4 per cent, and that the latter has hardly earned its interest and expenses are not considered favorable by them to higher quotations. They argue that to bull prices on the prospects of crops that have not been gathered is running a great risk.

Gold to the amount of $1,400,000 was shipped to Europe.

Sterling exchange in New York was irregular and "sick" at 486@485¼ and 487¾ to 488; commercial bills, 484¼@484¾.

In London consols opened ⅛ lower for money, and for account 3-16 lower, on the war preparations in England, readiness of British troops for action, and notes of preparation. American railways were lower.

Later—Consols for money were 99⅝@99⅞; for account, 99⅝@99¾. Today is fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange.

Lackawanna people say there has never been a time before when this corporation was doing so large and prosperous a business as this year, and the demand for coal comes from every direction. The company will pay 8 per cent, and show earnings for the year of 16 per cent as the business is running now. The coal people now estimate the total output at 29,000,000 tons. A dispatch from Cleveland states that the number of workmen returning to the Newburg Steel Rail Works is daily increasing, and the excitement is subsiding.

Kiernan says it is understood that a conference of trunk-line managers was held on Monday. The Vanderbilt representatives are said to have been in favor of acceding to the demands of freight-handlers. Representatives of other lines objected, and the companies agreed to unite in resisting the strikers' demands. Dispatches from Philadelphia yesterday asserted on information said to have come from the Pennsylvania Company's office that the strike would be over by July 1. It was said last evening that the Pennsylvania Company was willing to pay the increased rate for July 1 if the freight-handlers would nominally yield and resume work at the old rates. The Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to be employed in a suit to test the liability of the railroad companies for damages occasioned by delay in transporting goods. Insiders in Louisville & Nashville say that the Presidency of the company is not going begging, and intimate that it certainly will not go to Newcomb. Over $2,000,000 of Tennessee bonds have been received by the State officers in new York, who have given receipts in exchange. There are 1,000 bonds finished, and Governor Hawkins is expected here this week to sign them. Insiders say the bonds will probably be listed on the New York Exchange. In comparison with other State bonds issued under similar circumstances, the new Tennessees are estimated to be worth about 67½. The St. Paul & Omaha Road is earning the 7 per cent dividend on the preferred stock exclusive of sales of land, the proceeds of which are applicable to dividends. The amount of these sales cannot be determined until the close of the year. The company has under construction 100 miles of road, which will give a through line to Superior City, on the shore of Lake Superior, open an extensive lumber region, and give the company a land grant estimated to be worth between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Vanderbilt told a gentleman with whom he returned from Europe that people would not believe the statement, but Lake Shore would earn 10 per cent on its stock this year and would sell at 125 by November. The earnings of the Union Pacific Company thus far this month show a falling off from those of the corresponding time last year. There is said to have been some feeding of the stock within two or three days. It was rumored that another raid would soon be made on Wabash preferred based on decrease in earnings.

W. T. Baker & Co. say in their circular:

The unfavorable semi-annual statements of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Companies which were made public last night had a weakening influence on the prices of the stocks this morning, and the whole market sympathized. Lake Shore earned only 2¾ per cent of the 4 per cent which it divided among the stockholders in the past six months, and Michigan Central barely earned its fixed charges during that period. It is apparent that the prices at which both of these stocks are now selling are based upon hopes of abundant harvests and high rates of transportation. Nothing but great good luck can maintain these prices. Any common disaster will cause them to break badly.

Some outside quotations were: Oregon Improvement stock, 73@74; Oregon Improvement bonds, 87; Mutual Union stock, 24@25; Mutual Union bonds, 74¼@75; American Cable Construction Company, 71¼@71¾; North River Construction Company, 70@81; New York, Chicago & St. Louis bonds, 84¼@84½; Oregon, Railway & Navigation Company, 134@136; Oregon & Transcontinental, 70@70½; Tennessee bonds, 55@55½.

Mr. Poor, editor of Poor's Manual, makes the following statement regarding the Union Pacific Railway property which will probably be included in his book for this year. "The earnings for this year, 1882, thus far show an increase of nearly $2,300,000 over the same period last year, and it would not be sanguine to estimate the surplus for 1882 alone at $4,000,000, after paying the dividend, making the total surplus to Jan. 1, 1883, $8,500,000, and the net earnings for 1882 about 14 per cent on the stock. The Union Pacific is really only at the beginning of a development of its vast resources."

So many announcements that the success of the Reading loan would be announced "tomorrow" have been made that people are coming to believe it never will succeed. The finances of the company are in a remarkable condition. Its outgo has been for three years over $2,000,000 a year larger than its income. President Bond, of the Reading, shows in his last statement that in the last eleven years the company has paid out, including dividends, $30,000,000 more than it has received. This does not include the sums spent for the purchase of coal lands. The trouble about Reading is simply that it has bought with bonds an immense amount of unproductive coal land, which is producing nothing, while the company has to pay interest every year on the principal represented.

The imports of merchandise at New York since Jan. 1 were valued at $244,995,785, an increase over same time in 1881 of $38,065,487. Exports, $147,401,535; decrease, $33,088,000. Specie imports, $1,915,240; decrease, $27,806,282; specie exports, $33,983,086; increase, $28,689,978. Balance against port, $63,525,803; increase as compared with this time last year, $14,557,230.

The *Stockholder* says:

There seems to be a determined effort on the part of Mr. Gowen's friends to create an impression that a London syndicate has already subscribed for a part of the Reading 5 per cent loan. As an instance of this, one of these gentlemen is reported to have said on Saturday that the issue of $13,500,000 was only put on subscription "to give the public here a chance to secure an amount equal to that taken by the syndicate in London at the very lowest price, so that there may be no complaints hereafter." A cursory reading of the prospectus is sufficient to demonstrate that this is the merest kind of chaff, subscription lists having been opened in London on Friday, in the hope that a part of this very issue may be placed there. It is pretty near time that lying was stopped in connection with these bonds. If no more of them are to be offered at less than par, we fear the refunding scheme will prove a failure, not an uncommon thing by the way for Mr. Gowen's plans.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	123¼	123⅝	122¼	123⅛
Canada Southern	90	51¼	51¾	51	51⅜
C., B. & Q.	132⅝	131	131	131	131
Central Pacific	103¾	93¾	95⅜	93⅝	93¾
Chattanooga	102	95	96½	95	95¾
Chic. & O. 1st pref.	48¼	30	30	30	30
Delaware & Hud.	119¾	111¾	111⅝	110⅝	111⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	131	125¾	127⅜	124¾	125¾
Den. & Rio Grde.	118¾	56	57⅜	56	56¾
Erie	37½	35⅜	36	35⅞	36
Illinois Central	144⅝	96⅝	97⅜	96⅛	97
Erie seconds		93	94	93	94
Han. & St. J. pfd.	121	84¾	85	84¾	85
House's & Tex Cen.	57¾	71¾	72¼	71½	72
Kansas & Texas	34	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
Lake Shore	123¾	110¾	110⅞	109⅝	110⅝
Lou. & Nash	110¾	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
Manhattan		50¾	53	53	53
Michigan Central	120¾	89¾	89⅝	88¾	89⅛
Mil., L. S. & W.	114¾	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅝
Missouri Pacific	114½	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94
Mobile & Ohio	39¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
New Jersey Cent.	113	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾
New York Central	155	133⅜	133⅝	132⅝	133⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.		11	11	11	11
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d		28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
Northern Pacific	51	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do preferred		88¾	88¾	78¾	78¾
Northwestern	136	131¾	131¾	130¾	131¼
Do preferred	147¾	144¾	145¼	144¾	145¼
Ohio Central	37¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Ontario	51	40¾	40¾	39¾	40¾
Do preferred		103½	104¾	103½	104
Ontario & Western	43¾	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾
Oregon Trans. Co.		70¾	70¾	70	70⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	37¾	27¾	28	27¾	28
Pullman P. C. Co.	151	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Reading	74¾	55	58⅜	57¾	58⅛
Rock Island	140¾	130¾	130⅜	130	130
St. Paul	129¾	111¾	111⅝	111¾	111¾
Do preferred	140	127¾	127⅝	127	127¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	113¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Texas Pacific	39¾	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
Union Pacific	131¾	111	111¾	110¾	111⅜
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	27¾	27¾	26¾	27⅜
Do preferred	96¾	67¾	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
Western Union	92	83½	84¼	83½	84¼

Foreign exchange was again weaker. Sterling posted rates were 486½@489, actual 486@488¼, and documentary rates 483½@484. Posted rates for francs were 516¼@513¾, documentary 520.

Marks, posted, were 95¼@96, and documentary were 94¾@94⅞.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,100,000. New York exchange between banks was easier at 50c per $1,000 premium. Loans were quiet at 5@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers at 4 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

BEFORE CALL.

C., B. & Q. R. R., Den. Div., 4s, 3,000 at 84⅜; A., T. & S. Fé, 20 s 10 at 86⅝.

FIRST CALL.

A., T. & S. Fé, 100 s 10 at 86¾, 50 s 10 at 86¾, 50 s 10 at 86¾; C., B. & Q. R. R., 40 s 10 at 131¾; C., B. & Q. R. R., Ia. Div., 4s, 1,000 at 86, 5,000 at 86, 5,000 at 86¼, 1,000 at 86; C., B. & Q. R. R., Den. Div., 4s, 1,000 at 84½, 10,000 at 84½, 10,000 at 84½, 4,000 at 84¾; C. & N. W. R. R., S. Fd. 5s, 5,000 at 99¾; W., St. L. & P. R. R., Chi. Div., 5s, 2,000 at 79; Chicago City Ry. 4½s, 1,000 at 100¾; North Chicago City Ry. 6s, 2,000 at 112.

BETWEEN CALLS.

A., T. & S. Fé, 30 s 10 at 86¾, 50 at 87; W., St. L. & P. R. R., Chi. Div., 5s, 4,000 at 79.

SECOND CALL.

C. & N. W. R. R., com., 20 at 131¾; Wis. Valley 6s, 3,000 at 99.

AFTER CALLS.

Chicago City Ry. 4½s, 400 at 101¼; C., B. & Q. R. R., B. & M., 4s, 10,000 at 81½.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	146	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	150	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co	100	192½	.....
National Bank of Illinois	100	135	.....
Union Trust Co	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet Iron & Steel Company	100	.....	80
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co. com.	100	25	34
Chicago City Railway	100	230	.....
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	25	.....	186
North Chicago City Railway	100	.....	225
North Chicago Rolling-Mill Co	100	118	133
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	125	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	100	.....	150
Union Iron & Steel Company	100	.....	100
West Division City Railway	100	.....	305
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Company	25	3.00	4.25
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	86¾	86¾
Chicago & Alton	100	132	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	100	130¾	131¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	130¾	131¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	131¾	131¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	111¾	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	100	139¾	.....
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga	100	98	.....
Illinois Central	100	97	.....
Jacksonville Southern	100	97	99¾
Lake Erie & Western	100	37	.....
Mutual Union Telegraph	100	24¾	25¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	10¾	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd.	100	28	29
Northern Pacific	100	40¾	41¾
Northern Pacific preferred	100	78¾	79¾
RAILWAY BONDS.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s		87¾	90
C. & A. income 7s	1883	.....	101¾
C. & A. sinking fund 8s	1903	111	.....
C. & A., Mississippi Riv. Bridge 6s	1912	106	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 5s	1919	104¾	.....
C., B. & Q. 1st W. Div. 4s	1919	86	86¾
C., B. & Q., Denver Ex. 4s	1922	84¾	84¾
C., B. & Q., B. & M. in Neb. 8s	1910	113	81¾
C., B. & Q., Ill. & S. Ex. 6s	1903	107¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910	100¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	106¾	106¾
C., M. & St. P., Plain. Point 5s	1910	97¾	97¾
C. & N. W., sinking fund 7s	1885	124¾	124¾
C. & N. W. coupon gold 7s	1902	.....	124¾
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	110	.....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99¾	.....
Chicago (A. T. & Santa Fé) 7s	1902	104¾	.....
Wabash, St. L. & P., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	79	79¾
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	120¾	120¾
4s registered	1907	119¾	119¾
4½s coupon	1891	114¾	114¾
4½s registered	1891	114¾	.....
6s extended 5s		100¾	.....
6s extended 5s		100¾	.....
District Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	110	.....
District Columbia, 3.65s registered	1924	110	111
LOCAL BONDS.			
Chicago City 7s	1892	119¾	121
Chicago City 7s	1898	120¾	123
Chicago City 7s	1903	123¾	124
Chicago City 7s	1920	124	125
Chicago City 7s	1898	125	.....
Chicago City 7s	1899	126	.....
Chicago City 7s	1899	127	.....
Chicago City 6½s	1900	107¾	108
Chicago City 6s	1901	104¾	105
Chicago City 5.65s	1903	101	102
Chicago City Railway 4½s		100¾	101¾
Cook County 7s	1893	120¾	120¾
Cook County 5s	1899	106¾	108¾
Cook County 4½s	1900	107¾	108¾
Lincoln Park 7s	1897	116	117
North Chicago City Railway 6s		112	113
South Park 6s		106	107
South Park 7s		120¾	121¾
West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s		107¾	108½
West Park 7s		113	115½
West Town 5s	1899	.....	101½
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Minnesota State 4½s		99¾	.....
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6s		74¾	75¾

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull but strong, and values generally are ⅛@1¼ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1 lower for Chattanooga, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ⅛@1¼. About 11 o'clock the market became strong and so continued to the close.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@4½, closing at 3@4. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 1½@2. Time loans are quoted at 4@5. Prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling-exchange market was dull and weak. The nominal quotations are 486½ for 60-day bills and 489 for demand. Actual business was done at 485¾@485¼ for 60-day bills, 488@488¼ for demand, 488¼@489 for cable transfers, and 483¾@484 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active for a few issues and quiet for the general list. Prices were irregular but generally higher. The more important changes are: Advanced—Winona & St. Peters seconds, 5; Kansas & Texas general 6s, 3¾; Richmond & Allegheny firsts, 2½; Morris & Essex firsts, 2; Northwestern registered gold bonds, Green Bay & Winona incomes, and Cheasapeake & Ohio, class A, each 1¼; Lake Erie & Western firsts, Kansas & Texas seconds, Mobile & Ohio new 6s, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class B, and St. Paul & Sioux City firsts, each 1; Erie seconds extended, ¾; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, ½; Metropolitan Elevated firsts, Denver & Rio Grande consolidations, Canada Southern firsts, Iron Mountain firsts, Chesapeake & Ohio currency sixes, and Great Western seconds, each ¼. Declined: Texas Pacific incomes, 2½; New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, ¾; Richmond & Danville debenture bonds, New Jersey Central consols, and 40 adjustments, each ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Governments were weak and generally ⅛ lower.

Railroad bonds were generally stronger. State securities were dull and higher.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100¾	4s	120¾
5s	101½	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	113¾	Union Pacific pfd	119¾
Erie seconds	94	Pacific land-grant	114
Lehigh & W	103¼	U. P. sinking-fd	103
Louisiana consols	71	Virginia 6s	30
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia consols (old)	60¾
St. Joseph	110	Virginia deferred	14
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	62
Tennessee 6s (old)	55¾	Tex. Rio Grande Div.	89¾
Tennessee new	56		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	Northern Pacific pfd	78¾
Alton & Terre Haute	24	Northwestern	131
Do preferred	95¾	Do preferred	145¾
American	91	New York Central	133¾
B., C. R. & N	74	Ohio Central	15¾
Canada Southern	51¾	Ohio & Miss.	33¾
C. C. & I. C	85	Do preferred	103
Central Pacific	93¾	Ontario & Western	23¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	Pacific Mail	42¾
Do first preferred	30	Panama	305
Do second preferred	20¾	P., D. & E	37
Chicago & Alton	132¾	Pittsburg	137¾
Do preferred	135	Reading	58
C., B. & Q	131¾	Rock Island	131
C., St. L. & N. O	75	St. L. & S. F	35
Cin., San. & Cleve	120	Do preferred	67
Cleveland & Col	124	Do first preferred	90
Delaware & Hudson	113¾	St. Paul	111¾
Del., Lac. & Western	125¾	Do preferred	127¾
Denver & Rio Grande	55¾	St. L., M. & M	134
Erie	35¾	St. Paul & Omaha	40¾
Do preferred	85¾	Do preferred	104⅝
Ft. Wayne	135¾	Texas Pacific	24¼
Hannibal & St. Joe	85	Union Pacific	111¾
Do preferred	85¾	United States	40
Harlem	275	Wabash, St. L. & P	27
Houston & Texas	74¾	Do preferred	50¾
Illinois Central	139¾	Fargo	125
L. E. & W	34	Wes. Union	84¾
Lake Shore	110¾	East Tennessee	9½
Louisville & Nashville	66¾	Do preferred	16¾
Jer. N. A. & C	68	Caribou	13¾
M. & C. first preferred	10	Central Arizona	1
Do second pfd	5	Excelsior	1
Memphis & Chas	56	Homestake	17¾
Michigan Central	89¾	Little Pittsburg	4¼
Missouri Pacific	94	Ontario	34¾
Mobile & Ohio	17¾	Quicksilver	8¾
Morris & Essex	122	Do preferred	43
Nashville & Chat	83¾	Silver Cliff	¾
Norfolk & Western	50	Standard	18
Northern Pacific	40¾	Sutro	¾
		South Pacific	9

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—The stock market continues dull and presents few features of interest. Atchison was stronger, advancing from 86¾ to 87⅝, which was bid at the close. Atlantic & Pacific closing were 6 lower at 11½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 131¾ to 130¾; Sandusky from 28¾ to 28; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis from 6¾ to 6⅜; Union Pacific was steady at 111¾; Pullman at 125; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon at 70; Connotton Valley at 71½; New York & New England declined from 50 to 49¾; Boston & Maine advanced from 146½ to 148; Old Colony from 131½ to 132@131¾; Northern from 108¾ to 109; Eastern from 43¾ to 44; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway from 28 to 29.

In bonds, Mexican Central sold down to 83½, but recovered to 84; Sonora 7s sold at 101¼; Union Pacific 8s declined ¼, to 118¾; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s (Cincinnati Division) sold at 65; Northern Pacific 6s advanced from 100½ to 100¾; New Mexico ¾ to 113¾; Oregon Short Line 6s were steady at 101; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 86; Union Pacific 7s at 112¾; Burlington & Missouri 4s advanced from 81¾ to 82; Denver extension 6s from 84½ to 84¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul (Wisconsin Valley) 6s from 98 to 100; Eastern 4½s advanced from 108¾ to 110.

In land stocks, Maverick advanced ¼, to 24½; Water Power sold at 4¾@4; Boyleston declined 5c, to 90c.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 28—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 7-16.
Bonds—48, 122.
Illinois Central, 136.
PARIS, June 28.—Rentes, 81f 75c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 28.—Sight exchange on New York ¾ per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 486.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Mining stocks were dull with the exception of State Lines Nos. 2 and 3, in which a large business was done at 31 and 32. Robinson advanced from 99 to 105, and Central Arizona declined to 90. Sales for the day, 169,365 shares.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	19-32	Mono	29-32
Alta	5-16	Northern Belle	1
Belcher	5-16	Opnir	5-16
Best & Belcher	5	Oro	1-16
Bullion	1-16	Overman	5-16
Bulwer	1¾	Potosi	11-32
California	3-32	Savage	⅝
Sholton	3-32	Sierra Nevada	6¾
Con. Virginia	13-32	Silver King	14¾
Crown Point	⅜	Tip Top	2¼
Eureka Con	14¾	Union Consolidated	⅝
Gould & Curry	2¾	Yellow Jacket	¾
Grand Prize	5-16	Navajo	⅛
Mexican	⅝	Justice	11-16

Oro levies an assessment of 15 per cent.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alloues Mining Co	1¾	Quincy	55
Calumet & Hecla	348	Silver Islet	15
Franklin	13¾	Osceola	34
Pewabic	9¾	Huron	1¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, June 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, 99 ft w of Laflin, s f, 31x125 ft, dated June 10, G. C. and H. W. Fowler to Hiram W. Thomas.....$ 1,000

West Chicago av, 122 ft e of Fairfield, s f, 44x125 ft, dated June 10, Samuel R. Gross to William Chatfield.....

Milwaukee av, 122 9-10 ft n w of Wood st, n e f, 20x100 ft, dated April 19, Julius Szerinski to John Livingston.....

Lexington st, s w cor of Campbell av, n f, 125x125 ft, dated June 14, M. E. and A. L. Patterson to William D. St. Clair.....

Owasco st, 150 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 50x100 ft, dated June 13 (F. L. Boldt to Ulric Bastien).....

The premises No. 245 West Division st, dated June 26 (C. Andrus Wetmore to Jacob Kaster).....

Huron st, n w cor Townsend s f, 98x100 ft, dated April 18 (Robert Law to Sarah E. Hannah).....

South Halsted st, 45 2-10 ft n of Twenty-second, e f, 25x110 ft, dated July 1, 1880 (Charles Packer to Dorothea Klinge).....

Groveland Park, 368 ft e of Cottage Grove av, n f, 80x120 ft, dated May 29 (Joseph W. Greenleaf to John B. Mallers).....

Holt st, 216 ft n of Black Hawk, e f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated June 26 (Frederick Fischer to August Fischer).....

North Clark st, 60 ft n of Huron, w f, undivided ½ of 42x80 ft, dated June 26 (Thomas P. Kellett to Charles H. Point).....

West Twelfth st, s w corner of Leavitt, 10 acres, dated June 25 (the Crozer Theological Seminary to Lewis Crozer).....

Wallace st, 126 ft n of Thirty-first, w f, 24½x125 ft, dated June 22 (David Davis to Patrick Casey).....

Blue Island av, 120 ft s of Fifteenth st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated June 27 (Wilhelm Schroeder to William Weinert).....

Purple st, 24½ ft n of Twenty-first, e f, 25x120 ft, dated June 27 (C. L. Montgomery to John D. Rosenthal).....

Ogden av, n e cor of Jackson st, triangle of 69x40x42 ft, dated June 26 (Aaron C. Goodman to Helen V. Pierpont).....

Lewis st, 281 ft n of Webster av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated June 28 (J. H. Wright to Thomas H. Wilson).....

South Dearborn st, 168 n of Thirtieth, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated June 22 (Emil Lassig to Henry J. Rohrbach).....

Ogden av, n e cor of Leland av, e f, 50x165 ft, dated June 26 (Absalam Herring to same party).....

Southport av, s e cor of Mar

...ey had 30 cars sold on July 15, at $3.10, aver-...ed 1,020 lbs.

QUOTATIONS:

...Steers—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and ... $ 3.15@ 8.25
...—Fine, fat, and well-formed ... 7.75@ 8.00
...—Well-fattened steers, weigh-... 7.15@ 7.50
...—Good to prime steers of ... 6.25@ 6.85
...—Poor to common steers ... 5.25@ 5.75
...—Common to choice cows for city ... 3.25@ 4.75
...—Light and thin cows, heifers, ... 2.75@ 3.00
...—Light and scalawag steers ... 2.75@ 3.00
...—Fine cattle ... 5.50@ 5.50
...—Per 100 lbs ... 4.00@ 4.75
...—Per 100 lbs ... 30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
	1,257	$6.75	11	1,145	$6.35
	1,170	6.75	15	1,185	6.50
	1,230	6.85	36	1,245	6.50
	1,230	7.00	35	1,212	6.50
	1,167	6.85	20	1,175	6.55
	1,107	7.10	37	1,126	6.55
	1,107	7.10	37	1,126	6.75
	1,184	255 Texans	870	4.80	
	1,411	1.25	42 Texans	942	5.12½
	1,314	5.25	18 Texans	973	5.25
	1,238	5.30	38 Texans	975	5.25
	1,350	7.35	220 Texans	988	5.25
	1,350	7.35	20 Texans	988	5.50
	1,040	7.50	30 Texans	948	5.35
	1,143	7.50	353 Neb-Tex.	953	4.75
	1,400	7.65	28 Neb-Tex.	1,000	5.75
	1,628	108 Montana.	1,160	6.00	
	1,478	7.75	98 Montana.	1,160	6.00
	1,160	8.05	20 Tex. cows	775	3.75
	1,170	5.30	185 Texans	757	4.25
	1,068	5.30	23 Texans	739	4.25
	1,078	5.30	19 Texans	730	4.25
	1,060	5.35	21 Texans	750	4.25
	1,140	5.40	23 Texans	782	4.30
1.00	1,178	5.50	118 Texans	872	4.50
	1,175	6.15	12 mixed	776	4.55
	1,165	6.15	21 Texans	900	4.65
	1,175	6.15	20 Texans	882	4.75
	1,150	6.30	46 Texans	846	4.75

HOG SALES.

	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
	278	$8.35	86	287	$8.10	46	301	$8.00
	278	8.35	85	278	8.15	64	187	8.00
	278	8.35	82	246	8.15	64	212	8.05
	278	8.35	62	258	8.15	167	201	8.05
	278	8.35	75	278	8.20	46	186	8.10
	280	8.30	119	282	8.20	81	197	8.10
	280	8.30	44	256	8.20	114	194	8.10
	280	8.30	44	220	8.25	81	221	8.10
	280	8.30	43	155	7.50	90	223	8.13
	280	8.40	61	169	7.50	43	187	8.15
	280	8.40	38	102	7.60	66	205	8.15
	280	8.40	107	163	7.60	57	199	8.15
	280	8.40	35	174	7.65	62	207	8.15
	280	8.40	58	188	7.65	62	212	8.20
	280	8.45	58	180	7.70	150	198	8.20
	280	8.50	38	167	7.70	136	211	7.60
	280	8.30	37	180	7.70	38	224	7.60
	280	8.30	39	173	7.70	42	257	7.65
	280	8.30	44	192	7.70	49	229	7.65
	280	8.30	42	184	7.70	70	203	7.70
	280	8.30	47	210	7.70	66	275	7.70
	280	8.35	64	172	7.75	55	267	7.70
	280	8.35	60	183	7.75	49	256	7.75
	280	8.35	107	193	7.90	62	247	7.75
	280	8.35	64	198	7.95	49	260	7.80
	280	8.35	48	202	7.95	71	230	7.80
	280	8.35	51	188	8.00	43	251	7.80
	280	8.35	51	182	8.00			

SHEEP—Remained dull and weak, but there was no notable change in prices. We quote poor to ... at $5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
	80	$5.40	101	97	$4.00
	88	3.80	189	117	4.25
	95	3.90	15	98	4.25
	87	4.00	28 lambs per h'd		2.00

PEANUTS.

	6	@	8	
	9½	@	11	
	6½	@	7½	
Dealers generally report a slow trade at We quote:				8½

SUGARS.

	10½	@	10⅝	
	10⅝	@	10¾	
	10⅝	@	10¾	
standard	10½	@	10⅝	
not standard	9¾	@	10	
	9¾	@	9¾	
	9	@	9⅛	
	8½	@	8⅝	
	10½	@	10¾	
	8	@	8¼	

SIRUPS.

	46	@	50	
	43	@	43	
	40	@	40	
	30	@	30	
	25	@	25	
	21	@	22	
molasses, new	30	@	32	

SPICES.

	15	@	15½	
	36	@	40	
	18½	@	19	
	21	@	22	
	30	@	40	

...a firm for the better grades, the poorer ... weak and slow. We quote:

...r, per ton	$14.00	@	$14.50
..., per ton on track	11.00	@	12.00
	9.00	@	10.00
	10.00	@	11.00
	6.00	@	7.50

...business is light for most descriptions, ... liberal. We quote:

...ll, light, per lb	7½	@	8
...ll, heavy	7½	@	7¾
	6½	@	6¾
	6	@	6
...ds, bulk	6½	@	6¾
	6	@	6
...per lb	12	@	12
	14	@	15
	11	@	12
...wool estimated	22	@	23
...and horn-hocked 15 per cent off			
...g-haired thin skips are classed as dam-			

...steady trade with lighter stocks is reported, ... going up firmly. We quote:

...hoice	22½	@	23
...prime	22½	@	22½
...prime	20½	@	21
	22½	@	23
	66	@	70

...AN TINNERS' WARE—Tin plate has ... and the prospect is that an advance will ... dy 1. Nails are firm at $4.00, with many ... rt of certain kinds. We quote:

...d, 10... per box	6.75	@	7.00
...14x20, IX	8.75	@	9.00
...14x20, IC, roofing	6.25	@	6.50
...14x20, IC, roofing	13.00	@	14.00
...lb	24	@	26
...and 12-inch	40	@	45
...lb	13	@	16
	14	@	15
	15	@	16
	14	@	15
...orated, boxes	12½	@	13½
	7	@	7½
...ds, quarters	7½	@	8
...hero	8½	@	9
...pared, halves	5½	@	6
	7	@	8
	13½	@	14
	20	@	21

NUTS.

	12	@	12½	
...rragona	18	@	19	
...ts	14	@	15	
	6½	@	6¾	
	12½	@	16	

PEANUTS.

	6	@	8	
	9½	@	11	
	6½	@	7½	
Dealers generally report a slow trade at We quote:				8½

SUGARS.

	10½	@	10⅝	
	10⅝	@	10¾	
	10⅝	@	10¾	
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not standard	9¾	@	10	
	9¾	@	9¾	
	9	@	9⅛	
	8½	@	8⅝	
	10½	@	10¾	
	8	@	8¼	

SIRUPS.

	46	@	50	
	43	@	43	
	40	@	40	
	30	@	30	
	25	@	25	
	21	@	22	
molasses, new	30	@	32	

SPICES.

	15	@	15½	
	36	@	40	
	18½	@	19	
	21	@	22	
	30	@	40	

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	9.00	@	10.00
	10.00	@	11.00
	6.00	@	7.50

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	6	@	6
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	6	@	6
...per lb	12	@	12
	14	@	15
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...lb	24	@	26
...and 12-inch	40	@	45
...lb	13	@	16
	14	@	15
	15	@	16
	14	@	15
...orated, boxes	12½	@	13½
	7	@	7½
...ds, quarters	7½	@	8
...hero	8½	@	9
...pared, halves	5½	@	6
	7	@	8
	13½	@	14
	20	@	21

NUTS.

	12	@	12½	
...rragona	18	@	19	
...ts	14	@	15	
	6½	@	6¾	
	12½	@	16	

...comprised a very considerable part of ... supply. They were in active demand, sold at fully late prices, or at $5.50@5.75 for ... droves. Shippers, as well as the local ... trade freely. Some Nebraska and Montana ... first of the season—were included in the ... range Adams, Burke & Bro. sold 232 Ne-... averaging 957 lbs, at $4.75. On July 15, ... sold here 60 Texans, 907 lbs, at $5.10, and ... June delivery of ½c and on the later deliveries of ... per bu. Business for prompt delivery was un-... light, and in the instance of red wheat ... graded and ungraded, at a reduction in values. No. 2 ... in elevator yielding as much as 1½c and off grades ... 2c a bu, but hardening again in the instance of No. ... about ½c a bu on, however, a time movement, ... for contract purposes, Export buyers ... having been practically idle. Spring wheat ... was as fast reported and dull. No. ... red at $1.47@1.48½, closing as ... No. 2 red at $1.47@1.48¾ in elevator, mostly at $1.47½ ... 1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; in elevator; do June, $1.47½@ ... 1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; do July, $1.42¾@1.43, closing at ... $1.43½; do August, $1.19@1.20¾, closing at $1.20¾; ... No. 3 red at $1.45, closing at $1.45; do June, $1.42½@ ... $1.44, closing at $1.44; do July, $1.19@1.20, closing at ... $1.19½, mostly at $1.19; closing at $1.19; No. 3 red at $1.38; ... quality; 500 bu new crop amber Texas, the first re-... ceipt of the season, went at $1.25 to a local miller; ... No. 2 white at $1.31 in elevator and $1.32½ ... delivered, closing at $1.31 in elevator, against ... $1.31 yesterday; mixed winter at $1.38@1.38¾. ... Corn—Unfavorable weather and crop reports ... from the West quickened the speculative interest ... here today perceptibly, and in the instance of No. 2 ... on the option it ruled at an advance on the June op-... tion of about ¾c, July ¾c, August and October 1½c, ... September ¾c, and year option 1¾c a bu, with free ... dealings, particularly in the August option. ... Near the close, under a renewed pressure to sell, ... prices again gave way, on the nearby deliveries about ... ½@¾c, the later deliveries slightly. The October op-... tion showed more steadiness. Prompt delivery ... were irregular, generally weaker, and very dull. ... Mixed Western sold at 53@58c, as to quality ... and condition; No. 2 mixed at 58@58c, as to quality ... mual. Oats were again very active on ... the option, and prices have been further ... advanced on the July option about 1c, August and ... September about ¾c a bu, leaving off, however, ... generally easier and very tame. Early deliveries at-... tracted very little attention and were depressed and ... unsettled in price, yielding as much as ½@¾c a bu. ... White Western, No. 2 mixed, 60@62c, as to quality; ... merchantable went as low as 51½c; white State, 62½@ ... 63½c, as to quality; mixed State, 62½@63½c, as to quality; ... No. 2 Chicago nominal, and no advanced to 61c for ... Canada in bond on a more urgent inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Hog products quite active in the ... speculative interests, and generally ruled on the option ... list, opening more firmly, subsequently weakening, ... and near the close hardening again, thus reflecting in ... part the fluctuations in the Wheat. Otherwise the ... movement has been at irregular prices. Mess pork ... less sought after for early delivery, but ... quoted steadier, leaving off at $20.50 for old and $21.50 ... @21.75 for new, as to brands, other kinds without per-... cent movement of interest held at extreme prices, ... and in the option line Western mess quoted: July ... closing nominal; August, $21.55@21.75; September, $21.85. ... Cut meats in demand in a jobbing way at former ... figures. Bacon held firmly for shoulders; clear ... quoted at 12¼c; short clear nominal. A moderate ... call noted for Western steam lard for early delivery, ... with contract grades closing at 12.35, and in the ... prices, with June options leaving off nominal; July ... strong at 12.32½ bid; August, 12.40 bid; September, ... $12.50 bid; October, $12.55@12.57½; November, $12.55; ... December $12.55; seller the remainder of the year at ... $12.30; January, $12.80, showing a gain for the day of ... 12½@15c per 100 pounds.

TALLOW—In limited demand at 8¾@8¾c for prime.

SUGARS—A moderately active and firmer market ... reported for raw, on the basis of 7 13-16@7¾c for fair ... refining muscovado. Refined attracted more atten-... tion.

FREIGHTS—Trade generally rather slow today, but ... indicative of little further alteration as to rates. For ... Liverpool the reports are unchanged, with room in ... steam flour in bris at 5s 6d@5s 9d; local quoted at 5s ... 9d; room for wheat quoted as closing at 4s 9d bid; grain ... from Baltimore went at 4s 6d; provisions in lots at 10s@ ... 20s, as to routes and dates of shipment.

To the Chicago Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 28.—COTTON—Nominal at 12 7-16 @12 11-16c; futures steady; June, 12.62c; July, 12.61c; ... August, 12.72c; September, 12.38c; October, 11.75c; No-... vember, 11.50c; December, 11.30c; January, 11.71c; ... February, 11.85c; March, 11.96c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 19,000 bris; exports, 2,900 bris. ... super State and Western, $4.50@4.40; common to good ... extra, $4.50@5.50; good to choice, $5.60@6.50; white ... wheat extra, $6.75@8.00; extra Ohio, $4.65@8.00; St. ... Louis, $4.65@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@ ... 9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@1c higher; unsettled and fever-... ish; receipts, 3,300 bu; exports, 84,000 bu; No. 2 spring, ... $1.32; ungraded red, $1.15@1.48¾; No. 4 red, $1.25; No. ... 3 red, $1.36; No. 2 red, $1.47¾@1.48¾; mixed winter, ... $1.38@1.38¾; steamer No. 1, white, $1.28; No. 1 white, ... sales 9,000 bu at $1.39¾; No. 2 red, June, sales 398,000 ... bu at $1.47¾@1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; July, sales 592,000 ... bu at $1.28¾@1.29, closing at $1.28¾; August, sales ... 836,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.20¾, closing at $1.20¾; September, ... sales 153,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾; Octo-... ber, sales 96,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.20¼, closing at $1.20¼. ... HAY—In fair demand; steadily held; 65@ ... HOPS—Quiet and firm. ... GROCERIES—Coffee stronger; Rio cargoes quoted at ... 8@9c. Sugar steady, quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet ... and steady. ... PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, 53¾c; crude, ... 6½@6¾c; refined, 7¾c. ... RESIN—Quiet and steady; $2.10@2.15. ... TURPENTINE—Steady; 40¾c. ... EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm; 20¾@21c. ... LEATHER—In fair demand; firmly held; hemlock ... Ante, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middle and ... heavy weights, 21@23c. ... WOOL—Quiet and steady; domestic fleece, 32@46c; ... pulled, 30@44c; unwashed, 18@24c; Texas, 14@35c. ... BUTTER—Dull and weak at 13@23c. ... CHEESE—Quiet and steady; 7@10½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade better, but very slow; nothing done in the June deal; No. 2 red, $1.34 cash, $1.10¾ July, $1.04¾ August, $1.01¾ the year. Corn—Cash lower; options higher; 75¾@76c cash, 75¾c June, 73¾c July and August, 73c September, 71@71½c October, 67½c the year. Oats—Cash lower; options higher; 53c cash 49¾c July, 37c August, 35½c the year. Rye nominal, Barley nominal.

LEAD—Firm at 4½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Better jobbing at $22.00. Dry salt meats slow and unchanged. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 8½c; long clear, $13.50; clear, $13.75; short ribs, $13.00@13.02½; short clear, $13.87½@14.00. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Call—Wheat very quiet; still a stand-off on June deal; $1.16 July; $1.04¾ August; $1.05¾ September; $1.01 the year. Corn easier; 75½c October; 75¾c July 73½c September; 71¾c October; 62¾c the year. Oats slow; 48¾c July; 38½c the year.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed, 90c; white, higher at $1.05@1.10. Oats dull; Western, 52@55c; new Texas, 51@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $4.17½@4.20.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary, $23.00@24.00; prime, $25.00@26.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $22.75@22.85. Lard quiet; refined tierce, $12.25; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats strong; choice shoulders, packed, $9.75. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib and long clear weak; $14.00. Ham—Sugar-cured quiet and firm; canvased, 14@ 15½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10c. Sugar quiet and firm; good common, 7¾@7¾c; fair to fully prime to choice, 8@8¾c; yellow clarified, 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, 6@7½c.

BRAN—Quiet; 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and easy.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot higher; options easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.48@1.49; June, $1.48@1.48¾; July, $1.28@1.29¼; August, $1.18½@1.18¾; September, $1.17¾@1.17¾. Corn—Western easy; mixed, July, 81½@ 81¾c; August, 83c. Oats easier; Western white, 62@ 63c; mixed, 60@61c; Pennsylvania, 61@62c. Rye dull at 80c.

HAY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $21.50@21.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 10¾ @10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 11¾c; clear rib sides, 15c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard—Refined, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 22@25c.

EGGS—Quiet at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong at 8@9½c. Sugar steady. Whisky—Quiet and steady at $1.16.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,128 bris; wheat, 26,494 bu; corn, 14,078 bu; oats, 3,881 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 196,340 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 548,932 bu; corn, 144,400 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 28.—FLOUR—Steady; somewhat improved demand for export; Western superfine, $3.50@ 4.00; common extras, $4.00@5.50; Wisconsin, $4.75@ 6.00; Minnesota, $5.50@7.50; Michigan winter wheat, $6.00@6.75; spring and second clear, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; sales small; No. 2 and high mixed, 68@69c; steamer mixed and yellow, 67@68c; holders of high mixed ask 69c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 56c. Rye dull; 80c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $21.50@21.75. Beef steady; dull and firm demand and firm.

BUTTER—Quiet; creameries, 21@23c; dairy, 18@21c; ladle-packed, 17@20c.

CHEESE—Dull; 9@13½c.

EGGS—Steady; 12½@13c.

HIDES—Holders firm; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8@8½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 bris, 3,100 sacks; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,100 bris.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—FLOUR—Depressed. Rye flour neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; no demand for export; prices about steady; mixed elevator, $1.37; No. 2 red, June, $1.38@1.42; July, $1.25@1.29½; August, $1.18@1.21; September, $1.17½@1.18. Corn in fair demand for local lots; options slow; declined ½@¾c; sail mixed, 85c; steamer, 83@83c; No. 3, 79@80c; sail mixed, June, 81 @82c; July, 74½@75c; August, 62½@62½c; September, 62½@63c. Oats less firm; No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 do, 61c; mixed, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard firmer.

BUTTER—Dull but held steadily.

EGGS—Fresh wanted; inferior dull.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 3,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and tame; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33½; June, $1.33½; July, $1.33½; August, $1.18½; September, $1.18½; year nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.07; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 74½c; rejected, 73½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 54½c; white, 56c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 79½c; No 2, 79½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring, cash, 86c bid; July nominal, 86c bid; September, 80c; No. 3 spring extra, 73c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $21.70 cash and July; $21.80 August. Lard—Prime steam, $12.00 cash and July; $12.10 August.

HOGS—Firmer at $5.60@5.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 bris; wheat, 3,600 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 white spot and June, $1.27½@1.27¾; July, $1.23½; August, $1.07¼ bid; September, $1.07¾@1.08; the year nominal; No. 2 red, no sales; No. 2 white, $1.18¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—COTTON—Firm and higher at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.30 cash; $1.10¾ July; $1.05@1.05 August. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 75½@76c spot; 76½c July; 73½c October; 63½c year. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 50½@57c.

Rye dull; 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $22.50. Lard strong and higher; $11.87½. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, $9.75; clear rib, $13.00. Bacon strong; shoulders, $10.25; clear rib, $13.75; clear, $14.25.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.13; combination sales of finished goods, 287 bris on the basis of $1.13.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2, $1.30@1.35. Corn firmer but not quotably higher; No. 2, 65c; mixed, 76c. Oats active but not quotably higher; No. 2, 58c; mixed, 57½c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and firm. Mess pork, $23.00. Bulk shoulders, 9¾; clear rib, $13.00; clear sides, $13.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14@15c. Choice leaf lard, 12½c

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot and June, $1.38½; July, $1.13¾; August, $1.09; September held at $1.09; year, $1.07¾. Corn steady; high mixed, 78c bid; No. 2 spot and June, 76½c; July, 75¾c; September, 75¼c; year, 64½c.

Closed—Wheat easier; No. 2 red spot held at $1.38½; June, $1.37½; July, $1.14¾; year, $1.07¾ bid. Corn weak; high mixed, 77c bid; No. 2 spot, 76¼c bid; June, 76c bid; July, 75½c bid, 76½c asked; year, 65c. Oats quiet; No. 2 August, 40c bid; September, 38½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 28.—GRAIN—Corn firm but inactive; high mixed, 74½@74¾c; mixed, 74¼@74½c. Oats inactive; No. 2 white, 55¾@55¾c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 70½@70½c.

HIGHWINES—Sales at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 925 bu; corn, 20,500 bu; oats, 1,800 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 5,250 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 5,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.48¾. Corn in fair demand; sales 30,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 77½c. Oats neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; $1.21@1.25. Corn firm at 71½@72c. Oats steady; white, 57@58c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn firm; No. 2 Chicago, 86c; rejected, 84c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Actual demand much better than apparent in consequence of a very much larger percentage of shipments being made direct from the mills. Except for men's wear of woolens, the attention of buyers has been extended to all classes of fabrics of which selections continue to be made with much regularity and advanced price for, and more active market for cotton stimulates the market, and buyers are more active, prints being shipped in large quantities; prices of autumn prints engaged little attention, but very unsatisfactory results; from 6½c for spring work and higher cost for dark work indicates price for best goods as 7c.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; United certificates unsettled; opened at 53¾c; closed at 53¾c; highest, 54¼c; refined, 7¼c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 28.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 53¾c; highest, 53¾c; lowest, 53¾c; closed, 53¼c; shipments, 69,047; charters, 47,777.

BRADFORD, June 28.—PETROLEUM—Active, firm, and higher; opened at 52¾c; highest, 54c; lowest, 52¾c; closing at 53¾c; sold, 1,077,000 bris; total shipments, 69,377 bris; charters, 47,980 bris.

COFFEE.

RIO DE JANERIO, June 28.—Average daily receipts of coffee since June 21, 5,300 bags; stock today, 110,-000 bags; sales for the United States, 47,000 bags; sales for Europe, 5,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 12,500 bags; rate of sterling exchange, 21¾d; lay-down cost at New York of good grades (about equal to strict fair), 9¾c. Market firm. This shows a decrease since last week in daily receipts of 2,300 bags; decrease in stock, 30,000 bags; increase in sales for the United States, 15,000 bags; decrease in sales for Europe, 11,000 bags; decline in exchange ¼d; decline in price, ¼c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, June 28.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 311 bales; sales, 100; stock, 5,710.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 95 bales; gross, 117; exports coastwise, 1,400; sales, 1,000; stock, 97,000.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—COTTON—Firm; held higher; receipts, 31 bales; shipments, 532; stock, 9,724; sales, 300; middling, 12½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Riparian Rights—Legal Queries.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Suppose that I am the legal owner of a strip of land one inch wide by half a mile long fronting Lake Michigan in the Town of Hyde Park. Am I, as a riparian proprietor, entitled to all the accumulations, whether natural or artificial, on the water side of my property—or am I restricted to the natural accumulations or accretions of sand and débris—made by the action of wind and wave?

If I have the right to construct a breakwater for the purpose of hastening the accumulation of sand in front of my property—if I have the right to employ teams and cars to transport earth from a distance, and fill up that portion of the lake fronting my property—is there any limit to which I and other riparian owners may carry this operation? Suppose I am able to extend this filling process for thirty miles into the lake, do I not become the rightful owner of all land thus made and acquired? M.

The Exposition Fence.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The papers are constantly talking about Chicago as a summer resort, etc. Chicago will never become for this country what Paris is for Europe until public clamor and feeling shall bring about some changes.

How long for, instance, would the authorities of Paris permit the Exposition-Building people to keep up that high fence which they have just erected to the south of the building if the Exposition Building was in Paris? The fence is a conglomeration of all kinds of planks, placed upright and lengthwise. Some natural colored and some not, of all lengths and widths; does not come within a foot of the ground and some don't.

It would seem that it was built to afford an opportunity to put up high-colored posters representing outside half-naked women, etc., as well as various advertisements. We protest in the name of the good people of this town. No authority under our laws has the right to turn over to the Exposition Building authorities the privilege of disfiguring our Lake Park, when done either by malice, indifference, or for profit.

We would ask the people of the South Side to notice this fence and see what an outrageous piece of business it is, and let a storm be felt about the ears of the Exposition people until it is taken down. If erected for the Thomas concert inclosure, then we emphatically protest against its being used for the purpose of flash advertisements.

A STOCKHOLDER.

"The April Wheat Deal."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Some one in the supposed guise of a banker undertakes by statistical statements to prove the injustice of the decision of the Board of Trade committee charged with the duty of finding the true value of wheat in April last.

He states it was in evidence before the committee that "a mob of short-sellers" in one day sold over 5,000,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat, as though that had to do with the true value of the property sixty days later—the last day of April. Evidently the banker has but a faint idea of the volume of trading on 'Change in this city. He does not know that individual firms have been known to buy and sell more grain in a day than he attributes to this mob of short-sellers. It is equally evident that his statements are incorrect as to the evidence in the case, and the deductions made therefrom by the committee. There was no evidence of the existence of a mob of short-sellers,

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Drop Down to 1 1-4 Cents a Bushel on Corn.

Room Taken for Less than 100,000 Bushels to Lake Erie Ports.

The Question of the Proper Place for the Supervising Inspector.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

Lake freights yesterday were more than dull, rates declining to 1¼@1½ cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo. Shippers did not want vessels and vessel-owners made no efforts to place their crafts. There is but little grain here to ship, while the supply of carriers is greatly in excess of the requirements of the trade. Yesterday's engagements were:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Steam-barge James Davidson, corn	65,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Clarion, corn	45,000
Schooner Annie Sherwood, corn	40,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Oneida, corn	27,000
Total capacity	177,000

There was a moderately fair demand yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, and a few charters were reported by agents. Rates are still quoted at the following figures:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.25
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Outonagon	3.25 @3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was but little demand yesterday for vessels to bring ties, posts, poles, or wood to this port, and rates continue exceedingly weak at the subjoined quotations:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts. and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	†6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	....	....	‡4½
From East shore (opposit)	7 ‡5¾	....	....
From Alpena	9	....	5¾
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 6¼ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

There was a fair inquiry yesterday for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, but there was no change in rates, which are as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were firmer on account of the scarcity of tonnage. There was no change in the situation at other lower lake ports, and rates remain as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85

The Supervising Inspectorship of Vessels.

The following correspondence in reference to the Supervising Inspectorship of the Eighth District has been received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1882.—*The Hon. H. W. Lord, House of Representatives*—SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from John S. Newberry, of the firm of Newberry & McMillan, Detroit, Mich., addressed to yourself, and by you referred to the department, relative to the efforts being made by parties in Chicago, Ill., to have the office of the Supervising Inspector, Eighth District, now located at Detroit, transferred to Chicago.

You are informed that previous to the receipt of Mr. Newberry's letter the subject of such a transfer had been referred to the Supervising Inspector of steam vessels, who made and filed a report thereon. I inclose a copy thereof for your information. Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary.

The Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.—SIR: Referring to the letters inclosed from the Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., and bearing the indorsement of the Hon. John A. Logan, United States Senator, the object of inclosing a letter from the Hon. David Davis, Vice-President "pro tem.," asking that the Supervising Inspector, Eighth District, headquarters at Detroit, Mich., be transferred to Chicago, on account of the growing commercial interests of the last named place, I have the honor to report that the merits of this request should in my opinion be decided by the necessities of the steamboat inspection service alone, and not by the number of steam vessels that may arrive and depart from any particular port in the Supervising Inspector's jurisdiction. The law (Sec. 4,496, Revised Statutes), places the inspection of such steamers largely in the hands of the officers of the customs service. In my opinion there has been no sufficient reason given for the change asked for. The Supervising Inspector's district has general supervision over the steamers inspected at five different points on Lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior, and Erie (Detroit River). The number of steamers in each port being as follows, as per Inspector's report for the year 1881:

Port.	No. of steamers inspected.	Tonnage.	State.
Detroit	124	51,470.09	Michigan.
Port Huron	162	35,753.02	Michigan.
Marquette	69	8,813.83	Michigan.
Superior	150	13,057.23	Michigan.
Chicago	136	20,424.01	Illinois.
Milwaukee	122	25,560.02	Wisconsin

The above statement will show that the tonnage of steam-vessels inspected at Detroit is greater than that of Chicago and Milwaukee combined. While, taking the tonnage by States, Michigan, the residence of the Supervising Inspector, has 94,074.17 tons, Illinois 20,424.01 tons, and Wisconsin 25,560.02 tons. The statement that the local inspectors at Chicago are often absent upon tours of inspection, thereby leaving the inspection service unrepresented at such times, while true, is no less true of Detroit and the other ports in the district. The office of Supervising Inspector is intended by the law to be an itinerant one, and it therefore makes but little difference where his office may be, provided it is near lines of travel, making access to each of his local districts available. Circumstances may easily occur making the large portion of his time necessary at a minor port, and vice versa. In my judgment (which is rendered with due deference to the eminent gentleman who asks it), there is really no public reason why the location should be changed at this time. Very respectfully,

JAMES A. DUMONT,
Supervising Inspector-General.

A Worthy Tribute to a Worthy Sailor.

The following letter explains itself, and is a deserved tribute to the worthy master of the propeller Oneida, of the New England Transportation Line:

OFF COLLINGWOOD, 24th June, 1882.—*To Capt. Melhuse, Commander Propeller Oneida*—DEAR SIR: On behalf of the passengers of the propeller Oneida on her present trip, we beg to express our sincere appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to us by you, your officers and crew, and to thank you for the same. Indeed, your efforts to make us comfortable have rendered that a pleasant voyage which would otherwise (owing to unfortunate weather) have been a tedious one, and those efforts, therefore, are all the more esteemed by us. We have not failed to observe, too, during the rough weather we experienced the remarkable seagoing qualities of your ship and her perfect steadiness and freedom from rolling or pitching. We congratulate the Canada Transit Company on having secured for their service a ship so good and so efficiently manned, and, their route being such a picturesque one, they are able to present to the pleasure-seeking public all that can be desired—namely: beautiful scenery, safety, comfort, and courteous treatment. Wishing you and your family long life, success, and happiness, we are, dear sir, yours sincerely, James Leslie, Walter Grierson, Teate M. Leslie, and fifty-one other passengers.

Arrival at Oswego of the First Large Schooner Through the Welland Canal.

The schooner F. B. Gardner, Capt. E. M. Fuller, arrived yesterday morning with 27,030 bushels of corn, eleven days from Chicago, being the largest cargo ever brought in here through the Welland Canal. The schooner has a long, crooked stem, is built after the best upper lake model, and the Captain claims is the fastest schooner ever in port.

"Did you have any difficulty in coming through the canal," asked a reporter of the Captain?

"Oh, no," he answered, we came through easier than a small schooner could have done, because a large schooner steers and is handled more easily. We get 5¼ cents, and will clear $550. The schooners H. S. Halstead and Homer, carrying from 35,000 to 38,000 bushels, are waiting to hear how I get through, and will undoubtedly follow. All the upper lake schooners have a groundless fear of coming through the canal."

She will take 750 gross tons of coal back to Chicago. The rate it understood to be $1.40. The schooner draws eleven feet six inches and had no difficulty in getting into this harbor and up to the Marine Elevator, where she discharges her cargo for the Oswego starch factory.

"This will start a boom for Oswego," said Capt. Fuller.

The Captain also said he was designated to come through the canal first because he had been through it years ago.—*Oswego Palladium, 26th.*

Iron-Ore Shipments.

The shipments of iron-ore the present season up to and including June 21, together with the amount shipped during the corresponding period last year, were as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Escanaba	308,732	525,748
Marquette	129,989	262,037
L'Anse	10,387	13,308
St. Ignace		7,499
Total	449,129	838,582

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Telegraph is in Miller Brothers' dry-dock for a new rudder.

The schooner Mary Nau goes to Muskegon for a cargo of hemlock lumber.

Toronto will have to build nearly three miles of breakwater to protect her harbor.

F. A. Sears has been appointed master of the schooner White Cloud, vice C. B. Coates.

The schooner Myrtle was chartered yesterday to bring lumber from Muskegon to this port.

Henry Footlander, of Muskegon, the builder of the neat and natty schooner George A. Marsh, is in the city.

The schooner J. R. Pelton has been chartered to carry wheat from Detroit to Cleveland at 1½ cents, free of elevation.

While being towed into port Tuesday night the schooner Alice fouled with the Illinois Central Railroad bridge and had her chain-plate carried away.

The wreck of the schooner Yankee Blade was sold at auction yesterday afternoon. It was bought by Capt. James Beckwith, of the firm of Atkins & Beckwith, for $1,450.

R. A. Alger & Co. are having new locomotive headlights placed on their rafting tugs. The lights are made to shine aft, so that the Captain can see his raft during the night.

The Captain of the schooner Kate Darley reports that on his last trip through the Sturgeon Bay Canal there were fifteen vessels waiting for a tug to tow them through. The Darley and American Union sailed through.

The great iron steamship Onoko left for Escanaba yesterday to load iron-ore for Cleveland. When the Onoko gets on her cargo we will hear no more about the large cargoes of the Chisholm and the City of Rome.

The steam-barge Albert Soper was raised yesterday and taken to a South Side dock to have the lumber in her hold taken off, after which she will be placed in a dry-dock for examination and repairs. Capt. William Cary and Richard J. Gunning will hold the survey on her today.

The tug A. G. Van Schaick, Capt. Bob Teed, brought in three schooners at one tow yesterday afternoon. Robert is a very modest tugman, and nobody would have known anything of the achievement had it been night. But people have eyes, and the result is that Bob received the usual chromo of "The Good Boy."

The fine new schooner J. Loomis McLaren, recently built at Manitowoc, arrived in port last evening on her maiden trip with a load of lumber from Cheboygan, consigned to the prominent lumber firm of Street, Chatfield & Keith, of this city. The McLaren is a magnificent specimen of marine architecture, and needs to be seen to be appreciated.

The Sailors' Union is of some service to its members, no matter who says the contrary. Yesterday four vessel-owners unable to find crews elsewhere were accommodated on applying to the union here. The names of the vessels were the City of Chicago, lying at Collingwood; the Arabia, at Midland; J. N. Carter, at Kincardine; and Lady Dufferin, at Midland—*Toronto Mail, June 27.*

The somewhat long-pending litigation between the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company and James Sheriff's, resulting from delay in completing the engine for the steam-barge Minnesota, has been amicably settled, the parties quitting even. An important result of the settlement is that Mr. Sheriffs will build a compound engine of the same size as the one in the Minnesota for the company's new barge Merrimac, to be placed in her next winter.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 28—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge V. H. Ketcham, with schooner E. Corning, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Belle Cross and barges, 7:30 a. m.; steam-barge Arctic, 8 a. m.; schooner Our Son, 7:30 a. m.; schooner George B. Sloan, 8 a. m.

Passed down—Propeller Lehigh, 9 a. m.; steam-barge D. F. Rose and barges, 4:30 a. m.; steam-barge William Cowie and barges, 5:15 a. m.; steam-barge Vienna and consort, 5:20 a. m.; steam-barge J. S. Ruby, 7 a. m.; steam-barge C. Hurlbut and consort, 7 a. m.; propeller Avon, 7:30 a. m.; schooner Senator Blood, 7 a. m.

Wind northeast, brisk. Weather cool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 28—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Smith Moore—12 m.; steam-barge Ogemaw, 12:30 p. m.; propeller Nevada, 1:45 p. m.; steam-barge Queen of the Lakes, 2 p. m.; steam-barge Superior with schooner Harrison and consort, 7 p. m.; steamer Flora, 8 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Gordon Campbell, 1 p. m.; propeller Empire State, 3:15 p. m.; steam-barge Ira Chaffee and barges, 3:15 p. m.; steam-barge Burlington and barges, 3:40 p. m.; schooners L. Van Valkenburg, Red Wing, E. P. Bemis, and Montauk, 7:25 p. m.; tug Champion and raft, 2:30 p. m.; tug Torrent and raft, 2:30 p. m.

Wind north, light. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 28.—Arrived—Steam-barge Inter-Ocean, schooners W. H. Vanderbilt, M. J. Wilcox.

Sailed—Steam-barges Inter-Ocean, Alcona and consort, San Diego, schooners John B. Merrill, Niagara, and Reed Case.

Wind north, fresh.

Interesting Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—There was nothing doing in grain freights at this port today, there being but few inquiries for vessels, but no vessels were in port ready to load on a cargo of wheat to Montreal; 6 cents was offered, but the offer was refused. The schooner G. S. Hazard was chartered late yesterday afternoon to carry 55,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 1½ cents. Coarse freights are firmer, there being an increased demand for carriers, but the offerings of vessels were light.

Charters—Schooners J. L. Green, wood from Fosteria to this port at $1.75 per cord; Lewis Ludington, wood from Arcadia to this port at $2 per cord.

Lumber freights are steady, with a fair demand for carriers.

Ore freights are steady, with a fair demand for carriers, but shippers were offering only $1 on ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports.

The following charters were reported: Steam-barges Iron Age, C. J. Kershaw, and Onoko, schooners Angus Smith and Helvetia, ore Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1.

The scow Quickstep will be sold at United States Marshal's sale next Monday.

The lighthouse supply steamer Dahlia was in port this morning. She left for west shore ports this afternoon.

The schooners G. C. Trumpff and J. H. Mead arrived from below with coal.

The schooner Ellen Spry cleared for Escanaba to load ore for Ashtabula.

The revenue-cutter Andy Johnson left for Chicago this afternoon. While winding in the river she struck a dock and split her rudder.

A large scow used for hauling sand while in the lake today sprung a leak and was run ashore and sank. She was released by a tug and towed into shallow water in the harbor.

The Goodrich Line will commence Saturday evening next and every Saturday evening during the summer will run a sidewheel steamer between this port and Chicago, which shall return Monday morning. The fare will be placed at $3.

Port of Buffalo—Arrivals and Clearances—Charters—Vessel Transfer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Russell Sage, wheat and corn; Boston, corn, flour, etc.; J. B. Lyon, corn; Chicago, wheat, corn, etc.; schooners J. M. Hutchinson, corn; C. J. Wells, corn; J. G. Masten, corn. From Duluth—Propellers Winslow, copper; India, flour, etc..

Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Idaho, cement, salt, etc.; Blanchard, nails, salt, etc.; schr J. C. Wells, coal. For Milwaukee—Propellers W. H. Barnum, coal; D. Ballentine, coal. For Duluth—Propellers Winslow, nails, etc.; Roanoke, coal and cement; India, cement, salt, etc.

Coal freights firmer on account of scarcity of tonnage.

Engagements—Schooners W. A. Sherman and H. J. Mills, coal to Milwaukee at 65 cents; schooner F. M. Knapp, coal to Racine at 75 cents; schooner Mediterranean, coal to Detroit at 40 cents.

Canal freights have advanced a shade. Wheat was shipped to New York today at 4½ cents and rye at 4 cents. The nominal rate on corn is 4 cents and on oats 3 cents.

C. H. Westcott, of St. Clair, has sold his barge G. H. Ward to H. A. Hapgood and others for $8,000 cash. She was built in 1866, is classed B2, and carries about half a million feet of lumber.

Toronto Harbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 28.—The Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa has prepared plans and specifications for the improvement of Toronto Harbor. Tenders will be asked for at once. The result of the improvements, if they are successful, may be summed up as follows: A deep, navigable eastern entrance 500 feet wide; security for the dwellers on the eastern end of the island; two esplanades, together about two and one-half miles long; and (and this is the most important item) the preservation of the western entrance. The expectation is that when finished the eastern entrance will be deepened by the action of the current, and a deep channel formed in the same manner as that in the Mississippi, which first brought the name of Capt. Eads prominently before the world.

Port of Muskegon—Sale of Large Interests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 28—Clearances today, eleven; lumber shipments, 1,750,000 feet.

The propeller Hickox was in port today and cleared for Milwaukee.

Ryerson, Hills & Co.'s mill has to shut down today for want of logs. It has shipped nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber since the strike.

N. McGraft, President of the Booming Company, has disposed of his interest in the sawmill to his partner, A. N. Montgomery, for $60,000. The sale includes the schooners C. L. Fick and Grenada, pine lands, logs, etc. Mr. McGraft has purchased pine lands South and will go there and engage in lumbering.

Port of Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 28.—Arrived—Steamers Raleigh, Sheldon, Chamberlain, E. B. Hale, schooners Lucerne, Ely, J. Mastin, A. Bradley, Negaunee.

Cleared—Steamer E. B. Hale, schooners A. Bradley and Negaunee.

Passed up—Propeller J. L. Hurd.

Arrivals and Departures at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 28.—Arrived—Steamers City of Owen Sound, from Duluth, passengers and freight; Toledo, Chicago, grain; Scotia and consort, Chicago, grain.

Sailed—Schooner Mary Collins, Chicago, light.

Port of Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 28.—Entered—Schooner T. H. Cahoon, Saginaw, lumber; propeller Forest City, Marquette, ore.

Cleared—Schooner Caboon, Saginaw, light; propeller Forest City, Marquette, light; schooner Owasco, Escanaba, coal.

Passed Port Colborne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 28.—Passed up—Schooner Oliver Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Passed down—Schooner Itasca, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Toledo Charters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., June 28.—Chartered today—Schooner C. H. Locke, coal to Green Bay, 70 cents; schooner Leadville, coal to Chicago, 70 cents; schooner E. Blake, oak timber to Garden Island, 50 cents; propeller Lake Ontario, wheat to Montreal, 6 cents.

Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—Charters—Schooner Bissell, coal, Lorain to Milwaukee, on private terms; schooner Marengo, ore, Erie to Milwaukee, at 75 cents; schooner Norris, coal, Toledo to Racine, at 75 cents.

Port of Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 28.—Cleared—Propeller Van Raalte, steamers Dove and City of Cleveland, schooners John Schulte, George Steele, and Clara.

Wind westerly, moderate; weather pleasant.

Cleared for Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—Cleared—Propellers Cuba, Portage, Blanchard, and Erin, merchandise, to Chicago.

Cleared from Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., June 28.—Sailed—Schooner Arabia, Chicago, ties.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVED.

Prop Clarion, Erie, sundries.
Prop Rockaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. A. Seymour, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Monshausett, Escanaba, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Genesee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Annie Laws, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Buckeye, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Escanaba, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop S. P. Heath, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Forest City, Marquette, ore.
Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr T. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr D. De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr J. M. Scott, Toledo, coal.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr E. M. Bowman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr I. Bates, Horn's Pier, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr B. Parsons, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Supply, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. M. Perial, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr J. L. Royce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Hallaran, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Green Bay, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr G. Knapp, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Manistee, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Ogontz Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr C. Lulling, Suamico, lumber.
Schr Upper Lake, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. Ashnwell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, wood.
Schr A. Mowry, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, ties.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Sodus, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Alpena, Peshtigo, ties.
Schr Samana, Oswego, coal.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr B. B. Perine, Hammond, Pier, ties.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wonder, Holland, lumber.
Schr Alexander, St. Joseph Isle, ties.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Middle Isle, ties.
Schr George L. Wrean, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Cheboygan, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop H. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Prop J. Gould, Buffalo, 41,17 bu oats.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop Onoko, Erie, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, grain.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop H. E. Perew, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Wolverine, White Lake, light.
Prop Douglas, White Lake, sundries.
Prop B. A. Packer, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Florence Lister, Manistee, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Drummond's Isle, light.
Schr Richard Darley, Menominee, 30,000 bu oats.
Schr American Union, Menominee, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr Fenelon, Montague, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Marinette, light.
Schr Jennie Weaver, Manistique, light.
Schr E. E. Maxwell, Midland, 25,01 bu corn.
Schr W. Lautett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Prime, Manistee, light.
Schr Mark, Ludington, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Muskegon, light.
Schr D. De Wolf, Marinette, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Hall, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. Sauson, Marinette, light.
Schr W. H. Hopkins, Manistee, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Barge O. I. Jacobus, Ludington, light.
Schr Helen, Fruit Point, light.
Schr J. Simms, Fairport, light.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, towing barge O. I. Jacobus.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.

APPLETON'S NEW WATER-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 28.—The site for the water-works of this city has been selected on the bluff in the Third Ward and water-power secured from Kimberly, Clark & Co. and H. J. Rogers. This water-power is obtained from the old Government dam, and is the most reliable water-power at this place. The greater part of the piping has arrived, and work will be commenced at once. E. C. Cooke, agent for the Wiley Constructing Company, who are the contractors, has opened an office here, and is pushing business rapidly.

See the elegant stock of furniture at Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street. Selling at very low prices.

THE COURTS.

Can the State Collect Tolls on the Illinois River?

The Jury Disagree in the Case of Steeher, on Trial for Manslaughter.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Divorces, Etc.

The Power of the Canal Commissioners to Collect Toll on the Illinois River.

In July last Huse, Loomis & Co., ice dealers of Peru, filed a bill against the Canal Commissioners in the United States Circuit Court here to restrain the collection of any tolls or tonnage dues on the Illinois River between the lock near Henry and that at Copperas Creek and dam. It was claimed that the river between these points, a distance of about fifty-nine miles, is a navigable stream, so that the State could not impose any obligation on those using the river, or collect any tolls for constructing the locks and dam. Some time after a suit was brought by the St. Louis & Illinois Packet Company to recover tolls that they had already paid under protest. Both these cases, as they involved practically the same question, are on hearing now together before Judge Harlan. Judge G. S. Eldredge and ex-Gov. Palmer appear for the plaintiffs in the two cases, and C. H. Lawrence and ex-Senator J. B. Hawley for the Canal Commissioners. The arguments will be continued today.

Items.

The argument of the motion for injunction in the Sherman House foreclosure case is set for hearing this morning before Judge Blodgett.

In the case of John Stillwell against ex-Marshal Jesse S. Hildrup, to recover an alleged balance of $3,150 due for services as Deputy-Marshal, the jury yesterday returned a verdict before Judge Smith in favor of the defendant.

Judge Jameson will be in court next Monday to hear contested motions, but nothing will be heard after this week except such matters as are placed on the motion calendar by 10 o'clock Monday morning next.

Divorces.

Charles F. Housman filed a bill yesterday against his wife Harriet, complaining that since their marriage last Christmas she has been in the habit of indulging in violent sallies of passion, refusing to prepare his meals, using very naughty language, and striking and kicking him. He very soon tired of her too affectionate demonstrations, and now asks to have the marriage dissolved.

Thomas McRoberts asked for a divorce from Louisa McRoberts on account of her desertion.

Katie Schroeder filed a bill charging her husband, Charles Schroeder, with cruelty and adultery, and praying for a divorce.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted divorces in the following cases: Esther Kittredge from Linus Kittredge, on the ground of cruelty; Alice J. Boies from Albert Boies, for the same cause; Jennie L. Reid from Matthew J. Reid, for drunkenness; and Amelia E. McCourt from James A. McCourt, for the same cause.

United States Courts.

The Lehigh Valley Transportation Company filed a libel yesterday against Robert Law to recover $2,012.96, for freight and demurrage on a cargo of coal brought here by the steamer Tacora.

State Courts.

William Draper commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against James Wright, to recover $5,000 damages.

J. W. Preston & Co. began an attachment suit against M. S. Forbes, claiming $7,047.20.

Rose Goodrigh commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago Driving Park, laying damages at $1,000.

A. S. Trude sued Orrin M. Wells and John M. Secrist for $1,000.

Criminal Court.

In Judge Gary's court yesterday Thomas Ryan, alias Gibboney, was found guilty by the court on an indictment for robbery, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; the recognizance bond of J. W. Crawford, malicious mischief, was declared forfeited; Eliza O'Brien, larceny, waived a trial by jury and part of the evidence was heard by the Court; the case of Bishop and others was continued by the defendants; the case of Kearns and others by the people; and Lamb and others by the defendants; a nolle pros was entered in the case of John Keefe, larceny; James Connors and Timothy Griffin, larceny, were found guilty by a jury who fixed their punishment at two years each in the penitentiary, whereupon their attorney entered a motion for a new trial; Thomas Cummings, burglary, found guilty by a jury and term fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

The grand jury filed into the Criminal Court yesterday morning and presented eighteen true bills, all of them quite ordinary cases.

Judge Gary yesterday entered an order for a special venire for twenty-four petit jurors, returnable Monday next, before Judge Jamieson. This, because of the fact that the jury-box, from which the names of jurors are drawn by the Clerk of the Court in conformity with the law, is and has been empty for some weeks past.

Yesterday was set for trial by jury of the Hugh Dunn and Dyer Smith gambling case, but as the attorney for the defense, W. S. Forrest, was busy elsewhere it did not come up, and will now be passed until next term.

Michael Walsh and John Gibbs, long since indicted for election frauds in the Fourteenth Ward, are to be finally brought to trial before Judge Rogers this afternoon.

Daniel and Soloman Feisenthal, indicted for petit larceny, yesterday waived a jury trial before Judge Rogers, and part of the evidence was heard by the Court. The Feisenthals are rag and junk merchants, and the prosecuting witnesses are young lads who claim that the Feisenthal brothers told them where to go and what to steal, and then purchased of them their booty.

Jury Disagreement in the Steeher Manslaughter.

The jury in the case of Herman Stecher, on trial for manslaughter, went out at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and failing to agree were discharged by Judge Rogers late in the day. They stood eight to four for acquittal on the first ballot, and when they were discharged six to six, two of those in favor of acquittal having been weaned over to the other side by argument, and promises that the sentence imposed should be light.

County Court.

An attachment was ordered issued for Louis C. West, who failed to appear in court when summoned as a juror.

Hugh McGuire commenced an action in trespass against Dennis McGuire, claiming $700 damages.

The Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company commenced proceedings in condemnation against Ferdinand North, Frederick Dreyer, C. Beenquisdarger, Sophia Rahlmeuch, Rose Zinke, Yee Wo, James Brown, James Cummings, Ernest Wynard, and Thomas M. Curtin for right of way through Lots 2 and 3 and four and one-half feet of Lot 1 in Laflin's Subdivision.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Otto W. Meyer et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Emma Meyer under a bond of $5,000, which was approved.

In the estate of William S. Higgie, deceased, the will and codicil were proven and letters testamentary issued to Catharine Higgie under an individual bond of $2,500.

In the estate of Christian, alias Franz Christoph Byers, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Ernest Prussing, and bond of $6,000 approved.

Estate of Gerhardt H. Finke, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Anna M. Finke under a bond of $2,500, which was approved.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—7. White vs. Wheeler; 17, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company; 12, Fosdick & Rish vs. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; 493, Fairbanks vs. Town of Martintoon; and 496, Same vs. Town of Sheldon. No. 5, Huse vs. Glover, and St. Louis & Illinois Packet Company vs. Kingman, on trial together.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and set case Bishop Ireland vs. Gerhgtty.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 5,388, 5,396, 4,775, 5,440, 5,480. No. 5,384, Patterson vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,470, 1,494, 1,581, 1,615, 1,617, 1,618, 1,619, 1,621, and 1,622.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 27, the Michael Walsh and John Gibbs Fourteenth Ward election fraud cases.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 12 o'clock noon. Set case at 2 p. m., term No. 660. Call term Nos. 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 731, 734, and 742.

JUDGE ANTHONY—576, 577, 579, 580, 583, 585, and 591. No. 575, Benedicx vs. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,506, 6,512, 6,528, 6,562, 6,564, 6,570. No. 4,966, Schreiber vs. Wilson, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE GARDNER—20 and 21. No. 9, Chicago Galvanized Wire Fence Company vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 4. No. case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE ANTHONY—Louis D. Reithman et al. vs. George F. Averill; verdict, $384.69, and motion for new trial.—George W. Wilbur vs. David D. and Maria G. Jones, $400.—John Morris vs. J. Bishop and J. Babcock; verdict, $100, and motion for new trial.—D. J. Hubbard vs. A. H. Wilson, $35.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peter Johnson vs. Herman Kiewert and John Pfeifer, $105.—H. D. Barber et al. vs. Herbert E. and Henry C. Mallory; verdict, $4,489.17, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—The People for the use of Frank Schwenk vs. John Faeck Carl Utesch, alias Carl Oetes, alias Charles Utesch, and Ludwig Christ, alias Ludwig Christen, alias Ludwig Christian, $1,176.85.—John McAuley vs. The Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company; verdict, $2,000, and motion for new trial.

Appointment of an Appellate Court Clerk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 28.—The Judges of the Appellate Court for this district met in this city today and appointed J. O. Chance to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Clerk, John O. Harmon. There were several applicants for the place. The appointment holds until the November election, when a Clerk will be chosen for the unexpired portion of Mr. Harmon